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ABSTRACT

The second volume of guidelines on choosing avocational activities for handicapped persons is presented. (For first volume, see EC 042 138.) Activity descriptions are made for 88 collection activities, 84 craft activities, 83 art and music activities, 88 educational, entertainment, and cultural activities, 98 volunteer activities, and 88 organizational activities. Information concerning avocational activities is presented in two forms. First, a check list is provided and includes information such as a listing of environmental factors, social psychological factors associated with the activity, possible cost of equipment and needed supplies to pursue the activity, an estimate on whether the activity is within the physical and/or mental capacity of an individual with a specified impairment, references, and an estimate of the range of energy expenditure. A brief narrative description then follows the check list. The narrative contains a general description of the kind of activity involved and its relationship to various impairments. No attempt is made to explain activity rules and regulations. The Dewey Decimal and Library of Congress code numbers are presented at the beginning of each narrative. (For the quick find list, see EC 042 140.) (CB)

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GUIDE TO AVOCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Volume II

Number 5B

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400 COLLECTION ACTIVITIES

410 Autograph, Photograph and Poster Collections

Environmental Factors	Social-Psychological Factors
Indoor	Aesthetic
No specific environment	Pre-patterned
Modicum of space	Concrete
Requires little or no equipment	Individual effort
Equipment not necessarily at hand	Unstructured
	Unsupervised
	Little opportunity for recognition

Cost of equipment and supplies: 1972 price range

Photograph album - $3.00-10.00

Impairment Limitations

blind	0	balance	+	hands impaired:	1	2
low vision	+	seizures	+	reaching	+	+
hearing	+	aphasia:		handling	+	0
speech	+	receptive	+	fingering	+	0
retardation	+	expressive	+	feeling	+	+
memory	M1	mixed	+	no hands	0	

impaired:					
stooping	+	wheel chair	+	bed patient	+
kneeling	+	semi-ambulant	+	respiratory	+
crouching	+	Class III heart	+	Energy Expenditure in METS: 1.4	
crawling	+	Class IV heart	+		

M1 add more written information about the individual items as a memory refresher

4

410 Autograph, Photograph, and Poster Collections

DD: 779 LC: TR

Of all collection activities, the collecting of autographs, photographs, and/or posters is among the easiest and least expensive. Like any collector, the devotee of such memorabilia can decide how carefully to limit his collection, and what amounts of time and money he wishes to devote to it.

Autographs and photographs of family and friends can generally be had for the asking; much pleasure can be derived from mounting articles like these and tracking down family heirloom letters and pictures. The collector might strive to obtain complete sets or a progression of pictures through the chronological periods.

Autographs and photographs of those in the public eye—especially entertainers and sports and political figures—can often be obtained by writing for them and enclosing a stamped, self-addressed envelope. Many people collect autographed personal letters.

Although autographed letters of famous people can sometimes be purchased (at prices determined by demand and supply), it is challenging to collect personal letters from public figures. This might be a particularly rewarding activity for the shut-in, bringing him a sense of connection with the outside world.

Although advertizing posters can still sometimes be obtained free of charge, the great popularity of posters has turned them into big business. Most modern posters can be purchased at reasonable prices; antique and art posters are found in many different price ranges.

Costs involved in collecting autographs, photographs, and posters would not be prohibitive to any but the individual with the most severely limited funds. The only limitations on most collecters are time, and perhaps, available display area.

420 Coin and Medal Collections

Environmental Factors	Social-Psychological Factors
Indoor	Aesthetic
No specific environment	Pre-patterned
Modicum of space	Concrete
Equipment a major factor	Individual effort
Equipment not necessarily at hand	Structured
	Supervised
	Little opportunity for recognition

Cost of equipment and supplies: 1972 price range

coin cases - $0.50 each
guide books - 1.50-2.50

Impairment Limitations

blind	0	balance	+	hands impaired:	1	2
low vision	M1	seizures	+	reaching	+	+
hearing	+	aphasia:		handling	+	0
speech	+	receptive	+	fingering	+	0
retardation	+	expressive	+	feeling	+	+
memory	M2	mixed	+	no hands	0	
impaired:						
stooping	+	wheel chair	+	bed patient	+	
kneeling	+	semi-ambulant	+	respiratory	+	
crouching	+	Class III heart	+	Energy Expenditure in METS: 1.4		
crawling	+	Class IV heart	+			

M1 need large magnifying glass
M2 add more written information about the individual items as a memory refresher

420 Coin and Medal Collections

DD: 737.4 LC: CJ, HG 261-315

Numismatics is the general name for the collection of coins, medals, paper currency, and related objects. The numismatist is usually the kind of person who enjoys detailed work himself and is appreciative of the details of his coins. The collector will almost always become interested in learning about the processes by which the coins he collects were made, and the social and political history of his coins.

421 Ancient coins

Because currency is by its nature something that people value, it usually is carefully kept. The ancient practice of hoarding coins, often burying them, has been extremely helpful for the individual who wants to collect ancient coins: the hoarding habit, along with the small size of most coins and their relative unbreakability, has allowed a large selection of ancient coins to survive to the present day.

The collector of old coins will almost inevitably become involved in the study of the cultures from which his collection came. Portraiture on coins gives a good idea of what ancient rulers looked like, and other art on coins provides the modern scholar with clues about the mythology of the time and place from which the coins came.

422 Foreign coins

Some collectors will decide to specialize in coins of a particular foreign nation or attempt to acquire coins from many different countries. Numismatists usually try to acquire whole series of coins, and the condition of the coins is of course important in determining their value. Knowledge of the language of the country from which the coins come adds to the enjoyment of owning them, and sometimes posessing the coins will set the collector off on an investigation of the meaning of the words, pictures, and symbols of the coin.

423 U.S. coins

The United States citizen who wishes to collect U.S. coins will find himself in stiff competition with many other numismatists for the coins he wants. Usually a collector starts by building a collection of complete sets or series of commoner coins; rarer coins are in great demand and are consequently both difficult and expensive to acquire.

American collectors will find it relatively easy to learn the history of their coins, because of the youth of their country, than will numismatists who collect foreign coins. American collectors of American coins are apt to be knowledgeable about the political factors behind such things as a change in the metals used for minting coins.

424 Religious medals

Like all religious art, religious medals run the gamut from the crude through the overly sentimental to the truly beautiful. Religious medals designed to be worn by the faithful usually bear the image of Christ or a saint, symbols, and/or some pious legend. Special medals are also issued to commemorate an event or its anniversary. Collectors will find such a wide range of medals and types of medals to choose from that they may want to specialize in specific types.

425 Military medals

Military medals are awarded to members of the military in recognition of some extraordinary service. Such medals do not always have much intrinsic value, but they do have considerable sentimental value to the recipient and his heirs. Because of this sentimental attachment, it is sometimes difficult for an outsider to obtain such medals. Military medals, especially those which are least frequently awarded, are often of very fine workmanship.

426 Commemorative medals or medallions

As their name implies, commemorative medals and medallions are issued to commemorate an event. Sometimes they are given to all the participants at an event, sometimes only to some (as to the winning team at a sports event), and sometimes they are available to the general public. Workmanship and quality usually depend on the size of the issue and the amount of money which is spent on each one. Visiting foreign dignitaries sometimes present their hosts with commemorative medallions, or vice versa; these medallions are some of the most beautiful in existance, but naturally are quite difficult for the collector to obtain.

427 Novelty coins, medals, and medallions.

The "collectors' coins" given out free by servie stations would certainly come under the category of "novelty coins," and this umbrella category also covers a wide range of other objects. Generally, novelty coins would be any not issued as currency by an authority, and novelty medals and medallions would be those which do not have serious religious or commemorative functions. These can be as simple as an advertising gimmick, or they can be true works of art; the collector can discriminate among them and choose for himself.

Environmental Factors	Social-Psychological Factors
Indoor	Aesthetic
No specific environment	Pre-patterned
Modicum of space	Concrete
Requires little or no equipment	Individual effort
Equipment normally at hand	Structured
	Unsupervised
	Little opportunity for recognition

Cost of equipment and supplies: 1972 price range

stamp book - $1.00-5.00
stamps - 1.00/stamp - 100.00/stamp

For further information see:

Mulac, Margaret E., Hobbies—The Creative Use of Leisure. New York: Harper Bros., 1959.
Zarchy, Harry, Here's Your Hobby. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1950.

Impairment Limitations

blind	0	balance	+	hands impaired:	1	2
low vision	M1	seizures	+	reaching	+	+
hearing	+	aphasia:		handling	+	0
speech	+	receptive	+	fingering	+	0
retardation	+	expressive	+	feeling	+	+
memory	M2	mixed	+	no hands	0	
impaired:						
stooping	+	wheel chair	+	bed patient	+	
kneeling	+	semi-ambulant	+	respiratory	+	
crouching	+	Class III heart	+	Energy Expenditure in METS: 1.5-2.5		
crawling	+	Class IV heart	+			

M1 possible with large magnifying glass
M2 add more written information about the individual items as a memory refresher

430 Stamp Collections

DD: 769.56 LC: HE 6181-5, 6187-6230

The pleasures of stamp collecting are varied enough to keep the interest of both the devotee and the casual collector. Collecting stamps (or philately) surpasses many other avocational activities in two important areas: first, the hobby can be entered very easily, with a minimum of expertise, intellectual ability, or financial investment; second, stamp collecting provides opportunity for almost limitless involvement, with increasing personal rewards for more investment of time and effort. On any level of interest, stamp collecting benefits the enthusiast educationally and culturally.

The postage stamps of many countries are finely crafted miniature works of art. The aesthetic value alone of many of these stamps makes them worth collecting (interestingly, the United States has never been noted for the beauty of its postage stamps). Stamps, too, are extremely instructive of the history, customs, folklore, and economic systems of the countries of the world. Thus the philatelist is led to an increased knowledge of the world and its many cultures.

The key satisfaction of philately lies in acquiring a complete set of the stamps of certain countries, denominations, or historical periods. This is a goal seldom reached by more than a few collectors, due to the high cost and rarity of certain stamps. But the nagging vacant spaces in the collector's catalog keep him searching for the stamps he needs, even if complete success is unattainable.

Almost all acquisition of stamps is done by mail through stamp distributors. These distributors send stamps to collectors on an "approval" basis whereby the collector pays for stamps he wishes to keep and returns the rest. The more stamps a customer-collector buys, the more varied and valuable stamps the distributor sends him. Hence, this "approval" system constantly renews the interest of the collector, allowing him to pursue his hobby to any level he desires. Continued interest in stamps necessitates increasingly more expensive stamps.

Philately is largely a solitary activity, offering little opportunity for direct social interaction. Thousands of stamp clubs in the U. S., however, do provide a soical outlet for collectors. A wide variety of philatelic publications can give sedentary, homebound collectors some link with the outside world.

The stamp collector is not often boastful of his hobby because of general indifference to it. Typically, the avid collector keeps his enthusiasm to himself rather than trying to share it with a public whose lack of appreciation he cannot understand.

440 Natural Objects Collections

Environmental Factors	Social-Psychological Factors
Outdoor	Aesthetic
Specialized environment and/or climate	Creative
Unlimited space	Concrete
Requires little or no equipment	Individual effort
Equipment normally at hand	Unstructured
	Unsupervised
	Opportunity for recognition

Cost of equipment and supplies: 1972 price range

magnifying glass - $0.50-2.50
butterfly net - 1.00-3.00
fluid - 1.00
engineer's rock hammer - 15.00-50.00

Impairment Limitations

blind	0	balance	+	hands impaired;	1	2
low vision	0	seizures	+	reaching	+	0
hearing	+	aphasia:		handling	+	0
speech	+	receptive	+	fingering	+	0
retardation	+	expressive	+	feeling	+	+
memory	M1	mixed	+	no hands	0	
impaired:						
stooping	S1	wheel chair	0	bed patient	0	
kneeling	S1	semi-ambulant	0	respiratory	M2	
crouching	S1	Class III heart	M2	Energy Expenditure in METS: 1.4-4.5		
crawling	+	Class IV heart	0			

M1 add more written information about the individual items as a memory refresher
M2 at slow pace on easy terrain

Ratings assume making field trips to collect the objects. If objects are collected by others and merely classified and mounted at home, then ratings will be similar to those for 410, 420 and 430

S1 collection of leaves, needles, etc., no running

440 Natural Objects Collections

DD: 579 LC: QL 63

With all collection there exists an unwritten but nonetheless compelling stipulation that the would-be collector be somewhat compulsive. It may well be that interest in collections is as much due to the drive sheerly to acquire and complete a collection as it is due to interest in the object collected. With natural objects collections, the interest in nature and the natural can be incentive enough.

These collections as listed lend themselves equally well to the amateur and the professional and all gradations in between. While the aim of this inventory is to offer suggestions for avocational activities, and therefore, one might think that mention of a professional capacity is superfluous, still there is a purpose served in mentioning the more specialized or technical aspects of an activity—if only to remind one of the scope and diversity of any project and to keep one open to the many possibilities of adaptations and variations within an activity. This caution not to limit serves its purpose in considering avocational activities. In reference to this range of purpose and ability within an activity, butterfly collecting, an activity of apparently simple proportions, becomes, when carried to an extreme, a very specialized and informed study of butterflies: their migratory habits, structure, transformation, etc. This kind of development in an activity can be extended analagously to all of the coded classification within this category.

For further information see:

Child, John, Collecting Specimens. Periwinkle Books, Lansdowner Press, 1969.

441 Animal trophies or stuffed specimens

DD: 579.4 LC: QL 63

This activity requires far more in terms of expense, equipment, and physical ability than most of the activities here listed. Operating under the assumption that this kind of collection is a display of animals caught and killed by the collector himself and that "stuffed specimens" as used here does not apply to the plush variety found in a department store (which could comprise quite a collection itself), pursuit of this activity is limited to those with the skill, the equipment, the desire, and, in big game hunting, the money.

442-444

442 Butterflies, insects and moths

DD: 579,595.78, 565.78 LC: QL 541-560,QL 461-599

Any of these might be collected solely for their colors or appearances. Further inquiry is easily begun with the aid of a paperback guide book. Much care and interest might go into mounting and display of collections. Specialization might come about because of interest sparked by the collection and this could lead to any of a number of other areas. One might study the environment under which the insect (butterflies and moths are a division within the insect category) thrives, geographic areas to which they are native, their structure, biological functions, whether they benefit or harm man, uses in medicine or agriculture. A topic might begin from a perusal of the encyclopedia. Libraries and museums of natural history might help sustain interest as well as further investigative study.

443 Ferns and wild flowers
444 Leaves, pine cones, etc.

DD: 579, 581, 582, 585, 587, 635 LC: QK 520-532, QK 649-689

Much of what was said about 442 (insects, butterflies, and moths) is applicable to these categories. One might collect for appearance's sake or be stirred into pursuit of specialized studies. One has the additional advantage of activity in natural surroundings; for those who love the out-of-doors, looking for specimens may just be a side benefit. As mentioned in the opening paragraphs, excursions to find specimens can hold opportunities to expand one's person as well as one's collection. Discovering nature can just as easily start one on discovering another person.

Equipment is minimal. Time spend and detail gone into are up to the individual. Geographic drawbacks are not insurmountable—parks, state forests, campsites are relatively common. Compensation can be made for physical disabilities as well (see paragraph 3 under 440 Natural Objects Collections and 320 Observation, Exploration, or Discovery Activities).

445 Fossils

DD: 560 LC: QE 701-996

Fossils are most commonly found incrusted in rocks. They are relatively easy to find and in abundance near lakes and estuaries. Collections of fossils follows the pattern of other collections already mentioned: one need not be very highly informed on the topic to enjoy making the collection. Part of the interest is created in breaking open the rocks to discover whether or not they contain fossils. Again, one might be tempted to go into great depth and study, with geology, history, or botany natural steps.

446 Rocks, stones, and minerals

DD: 549, 552 LC: QE 51-55, QE 420-499, QE 351-399

Rock and mineral collections may well be the easiest set of natural objects to assemble. This relative ease in building the collection can be used to great advantage. Rocks are easily found, easily identified (agates, Italian marble, etc.) and attractive of themselves, i.e., attractive even without breaking the rock into its mineral components. Therefore, almost anyone can work up a collection with little trouble, no technical skill, and no demands made or standards to approximate. The rocks can be collected without concern for minerology, even though such interest might develop from the collection. For those interested more particularly in minerals, specimens are in abundance. Intellectual demands for both activities can remain at minimal levels without greatly hampering the activity.

447 Seashells, sponges, starfish, pearls, etc.

DD: 579, 639.4-.412 LC: QL 401-432, QL 371-4, QL 384.A8

Collecting seashells is a relatively innocuous pastime but not without its points of interest. For variety, color, and delicacy alone, seashells present a formidable array. They are made even more attractive by the stories and legends that accompany many of them, e.g., the silver dollar or baby's foot. Seashell collections would probably interest those who prefer quieter pastime The more adventurous might prefer collecting sponges, starfish, or pearls, especially if the collection is their own from start to finish. Catching specimens requires both equipment and technique. (See also 350 Fishing, trapping, etc. of aquatic animals.)

Environmental Factors	Social-Psychological Factors	
Indoor	Aesthetic	
No specific environment	Pre-patterned	
Modicum of space	Concrete	
Equipment a major factor	Group effort	Individual effort
Equipment not necessarily at hand	Structured	
	Unsupervised	
	Opportunity for recognition	

Cost of equipment and supplies: 1972 price range

model airplane - $0.59-59.95
model animal - 0.49-3.50
model automobile - 0.29-159.95
model ships - $0.19-70.00
model trains - 9.95-150.00 (ready to run)
model weapons - 1.29-60.00

Impairment Limitations

blind	0	balance	+	hands impaired:	1	2
low vision	+	seizures	+	reaching	+	+
hearing	+	aphasia:		handling	+	0
speech	+	receptive	+	fingering	+	0
retardation	+	expressive	+	feeling	+	M2
memory	M1	mixed	+	no hands 0		
impaired:						
stooping	+	wheel chair	+	bed patient	+	
kneeling	+	semi-ambulant	+	respiratory	+	
crouching	+	Class III heart	+	Energy Expenditure in METS: 1.5-2.4		
crawling	+	Class IV heart	+			

M1 add more written information about the individual items as a memory refresher
M2 avoid sharp objects

450 Model Collections

DD: 623-629, 738-739 LC: NK 492

One who wishes to collect models is faced by the same problems of specialization which confront any collector. He cannot collect all models, and so must decide what particular type or types of models he will collect. He can first decide what general type of models he wishes to collect: model airplanes, animals, cars, ships, trains, weapons, or any of a number of other possibilities. Having reached this general classification, many collectors will want to specialize still further, concentrating on models of a particular type, from a particular time period or country, or fashioned from a particular material, e.g., English antique carved ivory dogs.

Whatever his decision, the model collector will find himself with ample specimens from which to choose. Shops which sell models are found in almost every community, and antique shops often have a selection of models and/or scaled-down toys which are old or for some reason unusual.

The individual with engineering or electronic skills or interests may become involved with working models of trains, planes, automobiles, etc. (see also category 540 Toy, Model and Kit Assembly).

Model collections lend themselves to attractive display, and the collector will usually want to show off his hobby and especially his latest acquisitions. The model collection can be quite inexpensive, or it can become quite expensive, depending on the sophistication and the desires of the collector.

Although not a social activity, model collecting, as a shared interest, can become the basis of friendships. Like any avocation, it does, at the very least, give the collector the confidence gained from achieving expertise in a particular area and so having some conversational material which is a little bit out of the ordinary.

For further information see:

National Safety Council, Safety with Kites and Model Airplanes. Safety Education Data Sheet No. 70 (rev.), Chicago: 425 N. Michigan, 60611.

460 Doll Collections

Environmental Factors	Social-Psychological Factors
Indoor	Aesthetic
No specific environment	Pre-patterned
Modicum of space	Concrete
Equipment a major factor	Individual effort
Equipment not necessarily at hand	Structured
	Unsupervised
	Opportunity for recognition

Cost of equipment and supplies: 1972 price range

dolls - $0.89-50.00

Impairment Limitations

blind	0	balance	+	hands impaired:	1	2
low vision	+	seizures	+	reaching	+	+
hearing	+	aphasia:		handling	+	+
speech	+	receptive	+	fingering	+	+
retardation	+	expressive	+	feeling	+	+
memory	+	mixed	+	no hands	0	
impaired:						
stooping	+	wheel chair	+	bed patient	+	
kneeling	+	semi-ambulant	+	respiratory	+	
crouching	+	Class III heart	+	Energy Expenditure in METS: 1.5-2.4		
crawling	+	Class IV heart	+			

460 Doll Collections

DD: 745.592 LC: GN 455.779, NK 489

Dolls are certainly the most universal of all manufactured toys. In nearly every human culture, children play with models of the human form. In many cultures, dolls take on far deeper meanings; in our own, the difference between toys and symbolic images of religious and political significance is the difference between dolls and statues. Whatever their significance, dolls are always some kind of an expression of the culture in which they are made and used.

Many people of both sexes are fascinated by dolls and collect them. There is a delightful variety of dolls available, often at low cost.

Because of the aesthetically unappealing nature of so many of the toy dolls on the market (a parent has only to take an objective inventory of his daughter's playthings to become aware of their shiny plastic, vinyl-haired smiling ugliness), most collectors prefer to specialize in antique dolls or other specialty dolls. Fortunately, there are many of these available.

The collector who specializes in antique dolls may have been started on his collection by the discovery of a family heirloom doll or a doll which belonged to an elderly relative or friend. That's the way most collections of all kinds tend to start--with a discovery, gift or a single purchase. Having decided to collect dolls, a collector may decide to specialize in a particular kind of doll, e.g., dolls made from a particular material, by a particular process, or in a particular country. Very popular, too, is the international doll collection--collecting dolls dressed in national costume or in traditional bridal outfits from many countries.

Collecting dolls doesn't require any particular skill or ability or a great deal of money. Knowledge of dolls comes with familiarity. A severely handicapped person might need someone to do the legwork of hunting down new finds for him, but enjoyment of a doll collection doesn't require any mobility. The doll collector is bound to become interested in the culture which produced the dolls in which he is interested, and he will probably find himself looking into the history and techniques of dollmaking. He may even find himself making and/or costuming dolls, for his collection or for others.

Doll collecting, like many collection activities, is primarily a solitary activity. It would be an excellent activity for one whose mobility is severely limited. Since the objects dealt with are fairly large, doll collecting would be more suitable for someone with vision problems than, say, stamp or photograph collecting.

Environmental Factors	Social-Psychological Factors
Indoor	Aesthetic
No specific environment	Pre-patterned
Modicum of space	Abstract — Concrete
Equipment a major factor	Individual effort
Equipment not necessarily at hand	Structured
	Unsupervised
	Opportunity for recognition

Impairment Limitations

blind	S1	balance	+	hands impaired:	1	2
low vision	+	seizures	+	reaching	+	+
hearing	+	aphasia:		handling	+	M2
speech	+	receptive	+	fingering	+	M2
retardation	+	expressive	+	feeling	+	+
memory	M1	mixed	+	no hands M2		
impaired:						
stooping	+	wheel chair	+	bed patient	+	
kneeling	+	semi-ambulant	+	respiratory	+	
crouching	+	Class III heart	+	Energy Expenditure in		
crawling	+	Class IV heart	+	METS: 1.4		

M1 add more written information about the individual items as a memory refresher
M2 need companion to move objects, play records, etc.
S1 china, glass, sculpture and records

470 Art Objects Collections

Art objects collections appeal chiefly to the individual with a highly developed aesthetic sense--the person to whom beautiful things are important, and who delights in possessing them.

Taste is the single essential attribute of the art collector, but taste can be, and frequently is, developed. While it is probably true that nothing can replace childhood exposure to beauty as a way of developing instinctive good taste, serious study of techniques, schools of criticism, and the historical development of art forms can refine innate appreciation of beauty and, sometimes, develop what was only a vague consciousness of beauty into a keen aesthetic sense.

Different kinds of art objects appeal to different senses and so to different individuals. Recordings--the music, poetry, and other material that is recorded on them--appeal to the ear and the intellect, but all other art forms are beautiful in their visual impact. Recent developments in the production of record jackets--many are now including drawings, unusual photography, poetry, etc., sometimes by name artists--mean that record collections may take on some of the aspects of collecting visual art. The individual who collects rare or beautiful books will probably develop a deeper attachment to those books which are by authors he respects or simply likes than to those which he considers merely decorative because of their bindings or illustrations. China, glass, and sculpture, all three-dimensional, cry out to be touched and felt: one of the nicest things, therefore, about owning art objects of these types is that the owner <u>can</u> handle them, whereas the museum-goer can only look at them.

With all kinds of art object collections, one of the principal difficulties is that they tend to be quite expensive. This is quite understandable, in view of the simple laws of supply and demand, but it is unfortunate nonetheless. Trying to build an art collection with limited funds is always a frustrating experience. The individual on a very small budget had best limit himself to collecting inexpensive pieces--folk art has a simple beauty of its own and can often be acquired cheaply. The individual with a sense of what is good in art is often able to purchase beautiful works from unknown artists for a fraction of the cost of a piece by an established creator--or reproductions. The latter alternative is not usually very satisfying, since reproductions, unless they are extremely well done (in which case they are usually art objects in their own right, with appropriate price tags) are usually offensively crude when compared to the original. There are certain true art objects which are, in a sense, "mass produced," i.e., they are turned out by the artist in a fairly large quantity but of high quality. This category would include limited editions of books, prints, and etchings. Such art objects are less expensive than the one-of-a-kind variety, but the price will depend on their quality and on the caliber of the artist.

480 Antique Collections

Environmental Factors		Social-Psychological Factors	
Indoor	Outdoor	Aesthetic	Utilitarian
No specific environment		Pre-patterned	
		Abstract	Concrete
Modicum of space		Individual effort	
Equipment a major factor		Unstructured	
		Unsupervised	
Equipment not necessarily at hand		Opportunity for recognition	

Impairment Limitations

blind	S1	balance	+	hands impaired:	1	2
low vision	+	seizures	+	reaching	+	+
hearing	+	aphasia:		handling	+	M1
speech	+	receptive	+	fingering	+	M1
retardation	+	expressive	+	feeling	+	+
memory	+	mixed	+	no hands M1		
impaired:						
stooping	+	wheel chair	+	bed patient	+	
kneeling	+	semi-ambulant	+	respiratory	+	
crouching	+	Class III heart	+	Energy Expenditure in METS: 1.4		
crawling	+	Class IV heart	+			

M1 need companion to move objects, turn pages in books
S1 dishes, glass and bottles, furniture

480 Antique Collections

DD: 745.1

Fascination with the old is nothing new. Some people have always treasured heirlooms, either for their inherent aesthetic value or because of the memories connected with them. The popularity of antiques rises and falls, however. Some generations seem to be concerned only with the new; they are so taken up with the idea of progress that everything old is banished to the attic. But one generation's loss is the gain of the next, as children and grandchildren rediscover the beauty of the things that have been pushed aside.

Perhaps the popularity of antiques in the current era may be attributed to general feelings of insecurity brought about by rapid technological change which bring with them a sense of nostalgia and a desire to return to a simpler age.

Antique lovers are a special breed, sensitive to beauty and taking particular delight in the nellow loveliness of things which are both old and beautiful. The antique hunter must have a well-developed imagination for he must be able to envision his find as it will be when he has cleaned off years of grime and perhaps done some restoration and refinishing. He must be able to recognize basic structural worth and beauty of form in objects which to the uninitiated look like so much junk.

For legal and customs purposes, an antique is by definition something made before 1830, but in common usage, "antique" refers to anything old, outdated, or from a previous generation.

481 Books and documents

DD: 090.70 LC: Z987-997

Most antique books and documents could be considered as belonging to one of two broad categories: those which have inherent serious historical value and those whose value springs from their aesthetic desireability or from the fact that their original owner was in some way linked to the collector and which have historical value only insofar as they reflect the period from which they spring. Collections of the former type are of course more difficult to obtain and more costly, but even a single piece of this nature could be the pride of any collector.

Antique documents of a serious nature could include such things as correspondence between famous or important individuals, deeds, charters. Serious collections of antique books might include prized first editions, books which demonstrate new ways of using printing machinery, or even manuscripts. Other antique documents which might be collected would be letters between members of one's family, e.g., one's grandparents' love letters, family diplomas, deeds and certificates, old detailed account books, and quaint advertisements. The individual who loves books and considers them his friends will take pleasure in acquiring old books even if they have no great monetary value, because their makeup and content will give him an insight into an earlier age.

Unless one gets involved with re-binding, little can be done to restore damaged books or documents, so it is essential for full enjoyment that books be at least readable when they are purchased. The nature of documents will probably be known when they are acquired, but much of the pleasure of owning antique books is found in reading them.

482 Antique cars

DD: 629.22-.221 LC: TL 200, TL 220

For the individual who has money to spend on his avocational activity, and especially for the one who enjoys working with automotive engines, antique cars can provide an enjoyable outlet for creative energy. Not only engine work, but also body and upholstery maintainence are involved when one begins to take care of an antique car.

Most antique car buffs--who often join together into clubs or associations--claim that "they don't make 'em like they used to" and delight in driving their happily purring vintage models. Since much of the enjoyment of this hobby comes from working on the cars and improving them, it would not be a good avocational choice for the person who is not interested in mechanical things or who is so disabled that he would not be able to play any part in the maintainence of the automobile.

483 Antique clocks

DD: 745.1 LC: NK 7480-7499

The search for an accurate way to measure the passage of time is at least as old as civilization. Seeking a device which would help him compartmentalize his days, man has come up with an amazing variety of mechanical contrivances, from sand, water and sun clocks to the extremely accurate atomic clocks of the late twentieth century.

The collector of antique clocks has a rich field from which to choose. Collectors usually tend to concentrate on clocks from relatively recent periods, simply because of the greater availability of younger items. Most people are interested by the sometimes fantastic decorations of the clock casings, but the more mechanically inclined individual may become involved in study of the evolution of the clockworks, especially if he has access to clocks from a number of different periods.

484 Antique dishes, glass, and bottles

DD: 745.1 LC: NK 5101-5199

Insight into the daily lives of a people can be gained from an acquaintance with the things they employ in daily living. Dishes, glass and bottles tell a great deal about the culture of the people who used them; a piece which is both beautiful and functional serves the collector as a point of departure for speculation about the kinds of people who used it.

Antique dishes, glass and bottles may be obtained fairly easily because these items are produced in such large quantities. Because of their fragile nature, it is difficult to acquire complete sets of antique china or glassware, but the collector is usually happy with a few beautiful old pieces which give him an inkling of what the whole was like.

Collections of antique dishes, glass and bottles lend themselves to attractive display. They may be begun with a relatively small financial outlay, although, as with most collection activities, the collector can invest as much as he wishes in them, especially if he wants to collect pieces of fine china or crystal.

485-486

485 Antique furniture

DD: 749.2 LC: NK 2240

Antique furniture is the kind of collection that really becomes part of the collector's life; it doesn't sit, artistically arranged under glass and admired, but becomes a part of the collector's home.

One should not embark on a collection of antique furniture unless one has money to invest in it. The popularity of antique furniture has driven prices steadily upward, and acquiring antique furniture of good quality is going to be expensive unless one is particularly adept at persuading people to give up the contents of their attics or inherits a houseful of old furniture.

The rewards of collecting antique furniture, however, are great. Fine craftsmanship is the norm in quality antique furniture, and the joy of owning and using something that was made with loving care can be great in our mass-produced plastic-coated world. Talent at refinishing, refurbishing, and being able to perceive the fundamental quality and beauty of what may appear to be a piece of junk will be of great use to the lover of antique furniture. It will also save him money, since a piece which needs work will naturally sell for less than a piece in top condition. Working on the collection can be its own reward, if the collector learns to take delight in freeing something beautiful from the ugly facade imposed upon it by time.

486 Antique photographs

DD: 779 LC: N4000

Photography is generally considered a modern art and science, but photography as we know it is rapidly approaching its two-hundredth birthday. Techniques of photography have changed, but the basic purpose of communicating graphically has remained the same. It is because of this unchanging purpose that antique photographs retain their appeal, for it is interesting to note how well the photographers of earlier generations portrayed their subjects, and how differently they went about their work.

The collector of antique photographs will find specimens in antique shops, at rummage sales and auctions, and, perhaps most frequently and least expensively, among the photograph collections of his own family and friends. Some knowledge of the history of photography and photographic processes, which is fairly easily available, would probably be useful to the collector of antique photographs, if only to enable him to know a good thing when he sees it.

487 Antique toys

DD: 745.592 LC: GN 454-456

A toy is anything used to amuse, but we usually use the word to refer to a child's plaything, especially a scaled-down model of something that actually exists. Thus a doll is a toy person, and there are toy trains, animals, and houses.

In every culture, especially those in which children are prized and pampared, toys exist in one form or another. Usually, toys reflect the values of the culture or society in which they are manufactured as well as the mode of living in that society at the time at which they were made. Collectors of toys find them a peculiarly pleasant way to make contact with the cultures of the past.

The toys most generally available are not the much-loved and much-hugged (and consequently rather battered) playthings, but those which are more elaborate and therefore come in for slightly better treatment. Included among these would be models of various types, some toy furniture, costume dolls, and some sports equipment. Other antique toys are also available for the hunting—hunting through antique shops, attics, rummage sales, and all the other places in which delightful old things are likely to turn up.

488 Antique weapons

DD: 745.1 LC: UF 800, UF 150-302, TS 380, U 850-872

We have become so accustomed to highly technical, extremely deadly weapons interesting only to the initiated, that we tend to recoil in horror from even the idea of weaponry, forgetting that in earlier, less frenzied ages, weapons formed an important part of culture. Swords for warfare and dueling, firearms of various kinds, and other weapons all were made with care and craftsmanship which is quite foreign to the technical skill involved in creating a modern weapons system.

Firearms, swords, archery equipment, and even various types of war clubs and hatchets have become the objects of collections, but most collectors of antique weapons limit themselves to collections of a particular type of firearm or sword. The collector can concentrate on the technical quality of his acquisitions, or on the aesthetic quality of the decoration on the weapons.

A collection of antique weapons cannot be obtained without a financial outlay, but this need not be excessive. The type of weapon collected and the general period chosen for concentration will generally determine the size of the investment. Considerable care is required to keep any collection of this kind in top shape. Of course, in dealing with firearms, safety must be a primary consideration for storage and maintainance.

Environmental Factors	Social-Psychological Factors
Indoor	Aesthetic
No specific environment	Pre-patterned
Modicum of space	Concrete
Requires little or no equipment	Individual effort
Equipment normally at hand	Structured
	Unsupervised
	Opportunity for recognition

Impairment Limitations

blind	S1	balance	+	hands impaired:	1	2
low vision	+	seizures	+	reaching	+	+
hearing	+	aphasia:		handling	+	M1
speech	+	receptive	+	fingering	+	M1
retardation	+	expressive	+	feeling	+	+
memory	+	mixed	+	no hands 0		
impaired:						
stooping	+	wheel chair	+	bed patient	+	
kneeling	+	semi-ambulant	+	respiratory	+	
crouching	+	Class III heart	+	Energy Expenditure in METS: 1.4		
crawling	+	Class IV heart	+			

M1 could do some large collecting
S1 collections of different shaped bottles might be of interest

490 Miscellaneous Collections

DD: 790.0232 LC: AM 200-501

The urge to gather things that we like and squirrel them away is practically universal. Collections of objects ranging from the commonplace to the bizarre have, consequently, been acquired by different individuals over the years. Some objects have been collected with greater frequency than others, due to their peculiar charm and/or availability.

491 Almanacs

DD: 05, 528 LC:AY

The chief attraction of the almanac is the vast amount of information than can be found in the single small volume. The natural and political history of the world is capsulized in a series of reports and tables, and there are also special report about the year of issue, and special features designed exclusively to entertain. A collection of almanacs covering several years and perhaps more than one kind of almanac contains a vast amount of interesting trivia, suitable for quick reference research or just occasional recreational reading. An almanac collection, therefore, would be most suitable for an individual who is interested in a wide variety of subjects and enjoys knowing facts just for the sake of knowing them. Available in paperback editions, almanacs are uniformly inexpensive, and require little storage space in relation to the amount of data they contain.

492-494

492 Bottles and bottle caps

LC: NK 5101-5430, TP 866

Not content with satisfying his basic material needs, man the maker has always striven to combine beauty of form with efficiency of function. Nowhere has he succeeded so well as he has with the everyday items we usually take for granted.

Needing a way to store fluids, dissatisfied with shapeless vessels, he strove to make a container that would please both the eye and the hand, that would be beautiful, graceful and balanced. He created the bottle.

Bottles are plentiful, widely available, and cheap; collectors should have little difficulty finding a selection of bottles which please them. Some collectors like to specialize in a particular type of bottle, differentiating by shape, size, function or even manufacturer.

Bottle caps, especially of unusual shapes or designs, are also collector's items. Like bottles, they are plentiful and usually inexpensive; they have the added advantage of being small and easily stored, and can be mounted or used in designs.

493 Buttons

DD: 391.45 LC: NK 3670

As he has with other aspects of his dress, man has made the ubiquitous bits of bone, metal, wood or plastic with which he fastens his clothing aesthetically pleasing as well as functional. Buttons can be as simple as plain wooden discs, or ornately sculptured, or made of gems or precious metals.

Most people who collect buttons do it in a rather unsystematic fashion: they simply gather buttons which appeal to them visually or tactilely. Children often like to string buttons together, and enjoy just running them through their hands. On a more sophisticated plane, collectors may look especially for antique buttons, or buttons of a particular material, size or function.

494 Calendars

DD: 529.3 LC: CE 73, CE 91, D 11.5

The calendar is a tool for measuring the passing days and a symbol of the speed with which those days pass. Many people save their calendars from year to year; those who habitually write down events and appointments on their calendars find that this serves them almost as well as keeping a formal diary. Collectors are most apt to enjoy calendars because of their decorative qualities. Because of the variety of concerns which sell or give away calendars for promotional purposes, calendars designed around many different themes are widely available. Airlines, for example, are likly to have calendars which picture far-away places; a firm which sells automobile parts will probably feature pretty girls; the local pharmacy might have drawings of the chemists' shops of an earlier era on its advertising calendar.

495 Match covers

DD: 741.69, 659.137 LC: NC 1885

Although there are matchbooks whose covers are purely decorative, it is far more common for the little cardboard booklets to carry advertising of some sort. It is amazing how much information, including recipes, application blanks, and order forms, can be compressed into the three or four square inches of available surface on a match cover.

Collectors find match covers, usually illustrated and crowded with useful or utterly useless information, fascinating. Older covers, carrying offers for products long outdated which seem absurd to us now, are particularly amusing and interesting, but difficult to acquire because of the throw-away nature of match covers. Match covers can easily be mounted or put into scrapbooks and require practically nothing in the way of storage space.

496 Recipes

DD: 641.5-.8 LC: TX 151-162

Recipe collections are among the most useful of collection activities. Everyone who likes to cook has a private, more-or-less informal collection of recipes, but an organized and extensive collection can be a really worthwhile tool in the kitchen.

In addition to gathering recipes from friends and relatives, the collector can clip many recipes from newspapers and magazines, and then organize them into a file. Card files are generally the most efficient, since they allow the file to expand without losing its organization.

Collecting recipes is neither physically strenuous nor intellectually taxing. The bedridden individual, for example, could easily work on building a recipe file, and even if unable to try out the recipes himself, feel that he was doing a genuinely useful job.

497-498

497 Firearms

DD: 739.74 LC: TS 535-7

For an individual to enjoy collecting firearms, he need not be bellicose; he needs to be able to appreciate and enjoy a beautifully made piece of machinery—beautifully made in the sense of being highly functional, and beautifully formed, graceful, and tastefully ornamented. Since guns and all weapons traditionally have been considered the province of the male (at least in our society), men are far more likely to collect firearms than women are. A man may take a certain masculine pride in his firearms collection, considering it a kind of proof of his virility which allows him to identify with the great heroes of earlier eras. Collectors are likely to enjoy cleaning and maintaining their collections, and talking shop with other collectors. The individual who collects firearms may also be interested in using them for hunting or target shooting, or he may just enjoy possessing them for themselves, especially if he is inclined toward collecting old or rare pieces.

498 Swords and knives

DD: 683.82, 739.72 LC: TS 380, U 850-872, HD 9745, NK 6700-6799

Swords and knives (meaning, naturally, daggers and other knives used for hand-to-hand combat or hunting, not table or kitchen knives) are implements of the warfare of simpler times. They serve as a reminder of the days when chivalry meant more than opening doors and lighting cigarettes, when duels were more common than lawsuits, when war was not a thing of sterile statistics and bombed babies.

The individual who collects swords and knives, whether he admits it to himself or not, is likely to be a romantic. He is likely to enjoy the beauty of the swords and knives themselves, to enjoy cleaning and burnishing them; he is likely, also, to enjoy reading history, especially the history of the time and place from which the favorite items in his collection came.

Collecting swords and knives is likely to become an expensive hobby, but for those who can afford it, owning a collection of beautiful pieces can be a real pleasure.

500 CRAFT ACTIVITIES

Environmental Factors	Social-Psychological Factors	
Indoor	Aesthetic	Utilitarian
No specific environment	Creative	Pre-patterned
Modicum of space	Concrete	
Equipment a major factor	Group effort	Individual effort
Equipment normally at hand	Structured	
	Unsupervised	
	Opportunity for recognition	

Cost of equipment and supplies: 1972 price range

cookware set - $14.00-50.00
mixing bowls - 0.50-10.00
baking pans - $0.50-12.00
miscellaneous utensils - 0.25-2.00

For further information see:

Skoland, Betsy, 365-day Cookbook Food Plan for Average Family. Boston: Forum Public, 1965.

Beard, James, James' Beard's Treasury of Outdoor Cooking. Golden Press, New York: A Ridge Press Book, 1960.

Gibbons, Evell and Joe, Feast on a Diabetic Diet. New York: David McKay Co., Inc., 1969.

Impairment Limitations

blind	M1	balance	M4	hands impaired:	1	2
low vision	M2	seizures	M4	reaching	M5	M6
hearing	+	aphasia:		handling	M6	M6
speech	+	receptive	S1	fingering	M6	M6
retardation	+	expressive	+	feeling	M4	M4
memory	M3	mixed	S1	no hands	M6	

impaired:					
stooping	M5	wheel chair	M5	bed patient	0
kneeling	M5	semi-ambulant	M5	respiratory	M7
crouching	M5	Class III heart	M7	Energy Expenditure in METS:	2.9-3.3
crawling	+	Class IV heart	0		

M1 use brailled oven knobs, braille cookbooks and taped recipes
M2 use large print cook books
M3 refer to cookbook more often, needs supervision, use timers
M4 protect against contact with hot stove, hot water, etc.
M5 store materials at waist level or above
M6 use reachers to hold things
M7 use appliances for prolonged beating and stirring activities
S1 can perform activities they already know, but can't read recipes or cookbooks

510 Cooking and Food Crafts

DD: 641.5-.8 LC: TX 645-840

Eating is probably one of the oldest ways of socializing known to man. The idea of preparing and sharing food with one another is an accepted way of demonstrating friendship and trust.

Cooking, far from being unavoidable drudgery, can yield hours of happy creativity, given proper utensils and circumstances. Most people who hate to cook are those who are short on time and who therefore find getting a balanced meal on the table an arduous and thoroughly unpleasant task.

Since most people love a good meal, having the reputation of a top-notch cook is an excellent means of building self-confidence and receiving recognition. Cooking is also a good lesson in cause-effect relationships. You learn quickly that following a recipe and measuring proper amounts are essential ingredients in preparing any dish.

Cooking presents opportunities for group interaction. The preparatory stages of making a meal usually require an ample amount of chopping, paring, seasoning, measuring, mixing or grating, all of which are important and none of which takes any particular skill. Cooking can almost be taught as a science. Even the simplest meal must be prepared with an eye to nutritional value and caloric content. Once the rudiments of nutrition are learned, the individual can experiment on his own or with others. As he gains confidence, in his ability to prepare attractive, tasty meals, he can begin to create his own recipes.

Kitchen activity need not exclude anyone--physically handicapped, blind, or mentally retarded. Kitchens are easily adaptable to accommodate any of these, but special care must be taken with sharp or potentially dangerous instruments.

Some supervision would be necessary for a group of people to assure that directions are followed precisely and also to divide the various tasks. Cooking can be an excellent exercise in cooperation and team work and afford an opportunity for social interaction and create a common bond of successful achievement.

511 Cookies, cakes and pies

DD: 641.865(4-3)LC: TX 772

Baking cookies, cakes or pies places less emphasis on nutrition and more on the happy-go-lucky aspects of eating. While the basics of cooking generally apply to those of baking, baking does require a particular practice and skill. It's much easier to slap a hamburger together than it is to roll out a light pie crust. A batch of cookies is a good beginning for would-be pastry gourmets. Mixing them is easy and doesn't take much time. Assorted activities can be planned around baked goods. Bake sales and contests, pie-eating orgies--all are ways of having fun, meeting people, and also giving the proud baker a chance to show off his goodies.

512 Candy

DD: 641.850-.853 LC: TX 783-799

Success in baking is no guarantee of success in making candy. For many a skilled and experienced culinary artist, the ability to turn out a success-

(cont. on next page)

512 Candy (cont.)
ful batch of fudge remains elusive. Once baked goods are in the oven, the cook need only watch the time. Candy, however, requires constant surveillance and testing at intervals to assure consistency. Time, great care and special utensils increase, but don't guarantee, the chances of success. Some candy recipes may not entail such difficulties, but those which specify a particular "stage" (soft ball, hard crack, etc.) often become quite sticky affairs. Confectionary processes don't always take kind to the "many hands-light work" advocates. (Taffy pulls are a major exception.) For numbers greater than one, a careful delineation of tasks, with all participants agreeing on minimal critical interchange, limits rising temperatures exclusively to the range.

513 Cake decorating

DD: 641.865 LC: TX 652

How a cake looks is almost as important as how it tastes. Attractive shape, color, and decoration all play in increasing external appeal. Imaginative, tasteful handling of frosting, decorating and trimming on cakes is both a culinary asset and a marketable skill. Some special utensils and a few basic techniques increase the chance of pleasing, successful results. Time involved depends on how large the cake and how extensive the detail. Slow, patient work, even in the least elaborate undertakings, yields best results. Most likely suited to individual effort.

514 Baking specialities

DD: 641.6 LC: TX 761-778

There's a particular satisfaction in putting ingredients together in a certain, predetermined manner and coming up with a delicacy. Working with yeast is especially gratifying because it's alive and constantly active and gives one the sense of cooperating with a growing thing to make food.

Besides the immense personal satisfaction one derives from successfully baking bread, there are a few extra benefits. Kneading the bread, for example, is an excellent way in which to vent one's frustrations. The more one pummels and twists the dough, the better texture the bread will have. Also, and more importantly, sharing the product of one's efforts with another is a simple way to demonstrate friendship and receive appreciation and recognition in return.

The difficulty with an activity such as this is that it is a time consuming job requiring patience, perseverance, and a certain amount of strength. Kneading the dough is a strenuous task and must be prolonged until the dough is a certain texture. One must be aware of the fact that successful baking is an acquired skill which improves with experience. As you progress, you become more sensitive to the consistency and the proper feel of the dough necessary for perfect results.

515 Ethnic cooking specialties

DD: 641.5 LC: TX 725

Nearly every ethnic group prides itself on its cherished, traditional recipes. The perpetrators of the culinary line express as individuals this group sentiment. Preparing certain ethnic specialties, besides employing the normal kitchen techniques, entails also a knack seemingly peculiar (purists would say exclusive) to the nationality. A cook well-skilled in this tradtion easily finds an appreciative, enthusiastic (not to say hungry) circle of admirers—quite an ego trip. The opportunities to share increase and multiply—willing the treasure to friends

(cont. on next page)

515 Baking and cooking specialities (cont.)

and relatives, preparing the foods for few or many, even organizing into an international food exchange. Personal pride is both the catalyst and the product. Age has its undisputed merits.

516 Party and holiday food preparation

DD: 641.56 LC: TX 652

Special occasions call for the cook's best effort. The anxiety of producing under pressure may work adversely for some; others thrive on it. Most times parties or holidays call for special recipes or special twists to familiar ones. The occasion quite obviously means social contacts, but unless the cook can keep her mind off the kitchen, the company might just as well not be there. Not an activity for those who easily "lose their cool," except possibly in auxiliary positions.

517 Sausage making

DD: 664.9 LC: TX 749

This, another facet of the food production crafts, is a less widely practiced art. Some types of sausageare linked with ethnic groups, and therefore are not universally popular. The activity itself is a specialized form of cooking. Ingredients, allowing for local variations, are mostly different types of ground meats and spices, mixed and stuffed into skins, then cooked in whatever manner required. Not too difficult a task, with care given to sanitary conditions and the proper cooking of meat. Adaptable to group work.

518 Wine and liquor production

DD: 641.8, 663.2, 663.5 LC: TX 726

The production of alcoholic beverages in America has been taken over largely by companies. Those individuals remain, however, who still hold to this as another of the treasured ethnic practices, a holdover perhaps from the days of Prohibition, but an art of its own as well. Wine is the most widely produced, then beer because their prime requisite is fermentation. Distilled liquor requires more time, know-how and a still. While the end result of any may not rival a Rothschild, Budweiser or Johnnie Walker, still the effort should not be a total loss.

For further information see:

National Safety Council, Nonelectric Household Equipment. Safety Education Data Sheet no. 16 (rev.), 425 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 60611.

National Safety Council, Utility Gas in the Home. Safety Education Data Sheet no. 20, 425 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 60611.

Decorating Activities

Environmental Factors	Social-Psychological Factors	
Indoor	Aesthetic	Utilitarian
No specific environment	Creative	
Modicum of space	Concrete	
Equipment a major factor	Individual effort	
Equipment normally at hand	Unstructured	
	Unsupervised	
	Opportunity for recognition	

Cost of equipment and supplies: 1972 price range

Flowers (artificial) - $0.10-3.00
Flowers (live) - 0.10-15.00
Lamp decorating kits - 1.49-40.00
Paint - 0.60 -3.25
Vases - 1.00-20.00
Tablecloths - 1.20-20.00
Crepe paper- 0.12-2.00
Tin foil - 0.60-3.50
Wall paper - 0.94-6.95 /a yard
Styrofoam - $0.03-2.20
Upholstery material - 2.97-5.00/ a yard
Misc accessories, e.g., glue, glitter, tape, chalk, staples, etc. - 0.20-5.00
Placemats - 0.60-4.00
Napkins - 1.00-5.00
Napkin rings - 1.00-6.00

Impairment Limitations

blind	0	balance	S1	hands impaired:	1	2
low vision	+	seizures	S1	reaching	M1	M2
hearing	+	aphasia:		handling	M2	0
speech	+	receptive	+	fingering	M2	0
retardation	+	expressive	+	feeling	+	+
memory	+	mixed	+	no hands	0	

impaired:					
stooping	+	wheel chair	M3	bed patient	M3
kneeling	+	semi-ambulant	M3	respiratory	+
crouching	+	Class III heart	+	Energy Expenditure in METS:	1.4 - 4.5
crawling	+	Class IV heart	M3		

M1 can do small objects on table or work bench and other things requiring one hand for reaching
M2 hold materials in vise, jig or fixture
M3 small objects on bench or bedstand
S1 all activities except climbing ladder to decorate Christmas Tree or install curtain rods

520 Decorating Activities

DD: 642.8, 747 LC: NK

These activities are possible outlets for those who satisfy their creative urge through the medium of visual art. Certain concepts of artistic expression are crucial to this mode of decoration: a sense of form, color, proportion, composition. While some idea of the principles of artistic expression might be desirable or beneficial, they are not mandatory. Some people have an innate sense of the artistic and can manage quite well without formal instruction.

521 Floral arrangements (live and artificial)

DD: 642.8, 745.9 LC: NK 1560-1565

Composition is the most important factor in attractive plant designs. Success depends on deciding the mood of the arrangement and using the materials proper to its achievement. Effects are highly subjective, abstract. Artificial flowers, straw flowers or beaded flowers may compensate for a hostile environment or be chosen for their permanence in designs.

522 Small object decorating, e.g., wastebaskets, glass containers, and lampshades

DD: 748.6, 747.3-.4 LC: NK 5300-5410

A variety of methods may be employed in this kind of decorating. One might etch on glass or metal surfaces, carve or burn designs on wood, paint or stencil glass containers, use surfaces as a base for collages or decoupage. In any case, the what and how of the project are up to the imagination of the designer and the limitations of the medium.

523 Table setting and centerpiece making

DD: 642.6 LC: NK1560-1565

Attractive table settings can do much to enhance a meal. They are easy to design-materials needn't be of Belgian linen or Waterford crystal to be visually attractive. Nor must the settings be elaborate. Inclusion of centerpieces, whether floral or some other creation, gives unity to the general theme--whether ethnic, elegant or seasonal. Many cookbooks offer suggestions. One might begin there and develop his own ideas. Since the result is immediate and entails neither much time nor much expense, experimenting with table designs might encourage the "housewife" who is pressed for time and who feels her contributions are low on creativity.

524 Holiday decorating

DD: 747.9 LC: NK 1160-1590

Setting individual skills to work on a holiday project can be an effective means of channeling group resources. Once a central theme is chosen, the imaginations of the people involved can take over. This is a test of ingenuity and a concrete means of expressing holiday spirit. The "group" is often the members of the family. Somehow activities like tree trimming become much more interesting when greater numbers of people are involved. Decorating can also give the less aggressive a chance to express themselves. Channeling such resources into a field in which there is much popular interest gives valuable encouragement.

525 Window displays

DD: 747.3 LC: NK 1160-1590, HF 5849.D6

The primary purpose of window displays is to attract customer interest in merchandise. The ability to effect the "right" balance is crucial to this kind of expression. This ability entails working with proportions, color arrangements, lighting and its effects on color, harmonious patterns, lines and styles. If the merchandise is clothing, one will need as well some fashion sense - working with fabrics, styles and lines, knowledge of current trends and the utilization of mannequins and background so as to picture these trends in their most favorable light. This calls for some mental gymnastics in design and execution of a whole - a somewhat complicated, but challenging and rewarding task. This kind of decorating calls for a sophisticated grasp of the principles of what makes a display attractive. Some formal instruction might be essential.

526 General interior decorating

DD: 698.14,747 LC: NK 1700-3505, TX 311-317

For most people, efforts at interior decoration translate into moving the furniture twice a year to add a little variety. For someone who has exhausted all possible combinations of furniture or wishes to delve more deeply into the possibilities of interior design, the requisite talents are more than the mere physical effort which suffices the bi-annual practicioners of the art. Basically, interior decoration is the planning, designing, and execution of an interior design. The explanation is more simple than the efforts that go into it. Good interior designing evaluates and uses to advantage the high or low points of the general structure, Consideration must be given to color and lighting, costs, materials, exterior setting, types of home. The decorator needs working knowledge of textiles, paints, wallpaper, paneling, furniture and flooring. An art major or training at a technical or vocational school is a good start. Most of the projects may not be so extensive as to require all the skills listed above.

530 Interlacing and Interlocking Activities

Environmental Factors	Social-Psychological Factors	
Indoor	Aesthetic	Utilitarian
No specific environment	Creative	Pre-patterned
Modicum of space	Concrete	
Equipment a major factor	Group effort	Individual effort
Equipment not necessarily at hand	Structured	
	Unsupervised	
	Opportunity for recognition	

Cost of equipment and supplies: 1972 price range

knitting needles and yarn - $1.00-5.00/skein
knitting and weaving kits - 3.00-4.00

For further information see:

Batchelder, Martha, Art of Hooked-Rug Making. Peoria, Illinois: Manual Arts Press, 1947.

Moody, A. Penderel, Lacemaking and Collecting. New York: Cassell and Co., Ltd., 1909.

Snook, Barbara, Learning to Embroider. New York: Hearthside Press Inc., Pub., 1960.

Plath, Iona, Handweaving. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1964.

Stevenson, Isabell, Crochet and Knitting for Everywoman. New York: Greystone Press, 1948.

Impairment Limitations

blind	M1	balance	+	hands impaired:	1	2
low vision	+	seizures	+	reaching	S1	0
hearing	+	aphasia:		handling	M2	0
speech	+	receptive	+	fingering	M2	0
retardation	+	expressive	+	feeling	+	+
memory	+	mixed	+	no hands	0	

impaired:					
stooping	+	wheel chair	+	bed patient	+
kneeling	+	semi-ambulant	+	respiratory	+
crouching	+	Class III heart	+	Energy Expenditure in METS: 1.2-2.0	
crawling	+	Class IV heart	+		

M1 may need assistance of a sighted person
M2 may need jig or fixture to hold materials
S1 probably cannot reach rug frame

530 Interlacing and Interlocking Crafts

DD: 746.41 LC: TS 910

531 Basketweaving and wickerwork

The required skill is so easily developed, there are few who would have any severe difficulty in meeting the task. The usual material is raffia or wicker and the baskets, mats and assorted other containers that result from the shaping of these are both attractive and practical. If mistakes are made, they can easily be corrected. The materials are inexpensive and easily found. One might want to collect his own materials. Wood pieces and some sort of flexible yet sturdy reed are usually all that is required. Working on this level might encourage developing the skills in another field--weaving rugs, for example. One could allow, then, for a certain progression of activity which would encourage the more capable.

532 Macrame or knot making activities such as fly-tying or net making

DD: 746.41 LC: TT 840

The art of skillful knotting has come into its own with the sudden surge of macrame into the foreground of craft activity. There has long existed a close knot of skilled tiers who have spent their talents in the production of nets and, more notably, fly ties. For these, knot-making is no mere fad, but a highly developed art. The object of their intense craftsmanship is the simulation, as close as possible, of the particular bug, fly, or whatever thought most delicious by the fish of their choice. The more rugged may prefer its appeal to that of the more fashion-oriented macrame. Knot-making in any capacity can be the work of anyone, but probably the more patient and given to appreciation of detailed work will first express an interest.

533 Quilting

DD: 746.46 LC: TT835, NK9100-9199

Quilting occupies an honored position in the history of American art forms. Its practice, begun in America's earliest days, was an exercise in frugal economy and creative effort. The continued years of its practice bear witness to the infinite variety in color, pattern, texture and design to which it lends itself. The variations in boldness or delicacy, simplicity or intricacy of design are part of the visual delight and benefit of treating the historical aspects of the art, the pursuit of which could become an avocational activity in itself, even without the experience of actually making a quilt of one's own.

For those, however, who would prefer the actual work, quilting offers excellent possibilities. The simplest quilts can be made by sewing together squares of material, and in this case simple does not imply unattractive. No great degree of skill or training is needed to produce immediate results, a degree of satisfaction, and the motivation to pursue the art further. The nature of quilting follows this desirable progression neatly, as it encourages and lends itself to developments in design, requiring development of skill and concomitantly, increasing self-confidence. The benefits of making quilts, therefore, do not lie solely in the created items. The individual gains a

(cont. on next page)

534-536

533 Quilting (cont.)

new skill, a positive, creative outlet of energies, and an opportunity to enter a new sphere of social activity. Quilting bees, or similar social gatherings, might encourage the isolated individual to new contacts.

The physical demands are mainly of time and endurance. Long periods of sitting comprise the greatest activity; therefore, non-ambulatory patients are not restricted from this activity.

Quilting requires minimal amounts of materials. The work can be done at any time of day, at the person's leisure, quite a satisfactory arrangement for those who like to accomplish things on their own.

534 Hooked, braided, or woven rugs

DD: 746.7 LC: TS 1490-1500

Hooked rugs, because they take such a long time to complete, might be best suited to encouraging group effort. The work itself is quite simple. The greatest physical exertion is expended in adjusting and attaching the rug to the frame upon which it is worked. The wool has to be gathered and cut into strips. This can be the work of many hands. The same principle of group interaction is operational in braiding and weaving rugs. For this category of craft, the greatest expenditure of energy lies in the collection and preparation of materials. The final assembly is the easiest—braiding and weaving are simply that.

535 Crocheting

DD: 746.43 LC: TT 820-825

Crocheting is one of those cozy little activities that may never stimulate undue excitement, but that can be quietly and immediately gratifying. Crocheting is easy to learn. One basic stitch will suffice for a woolen hat or scarf and reasonably nimble fingers can finish either one in a matter of hours. After learning two or more stitches, one can rise to the greater challenge of a dress, sweater, or even an afghan. Easy to follow instruction books are available.

Crocheting gives one the leeway that is not always possible in sewing to either master or create any number of sizes or stitches. When sewing, one must follow a precise pattern with careful exactness in order to avoid time-consuming and sometimes costly mistakes. With crocheting, however, one is encouraged to move freely and quickly because stitches can easily be unravelled and repaired, thereby eliminating that uncomfortable and limiting fear of error.

Once the fingers settle into a rhythmic pattern, need for concentration lessens and crocheting becomes a pleasant accompaniment to an amiable conversation. Crocheting can also be a community activity. Any number of people, for example, can get together to crochet an afghan. Many popular patterns call for afghans made of sewn-together crocheted squares.

536 Knitting

DD: 746.43 LC: TT 820-829

Knitting shares many of crocheting's characteristics: relative ease of learning, immediate gratification, and few physical or mental demands. The stitches,

(cont. on next page)

536 Knitting (cont.)

though different, produce the same kinds of goods--sweaters, afghans. scarves, etc. Knitting, like crocheting, settles into a rhythmic pattern, at which point it occupies the hands rather than the mind. Obviously, there aren't going to be major differences between those who knit and those who crochet.

537 Lacework, embroidery, and tapestry

DD: 746.2-.44 LC: TT 800-805

These are the most delicately worked of the crafts in this category. They require careful, painstaking attention to detail. This makes the work go slower, with less to show for the time spent than is the case with, for example, knitting or crocheting. The results, however, even with simple designs and basic stitches, are quite lovely. Although intricate needlework used to be de rigueur in the education of the American woman, today only those with long periods of free time pursue the art to the same extent. Any of the three require great patience, an eye for the niceties of tiny, intricate design, and the time and endurance to spend long periods on the work.

538 Weaving

DD:746.1 LC: TT 800-805, TS 1490-1500

Hand weaving requires a minimum of training and equipment. Simpler types of weaving do not even require a loom. When a loom is required, two weeks of instruction is considered ample time to grasp the technique. The benefits of the art are an interest in textiles and fabric construction, development of manual skill, and appreciation of textures and colors. Threading the loom is the most time-consuming part of weaving, but weaving is said to produce cloth faster than knitting or crocheting. Even on a small scale, metal looms turn out a surprising variety of items and are conducive to the exercise of creative design. (cf. pp. 164-165, Whole Earth Catalog, for possible reference works)

For further information see:

Blumenau, Lili, The Art and Craft of Hand Wea Including Fabric Design. New York: Crown Publishers, Inc., 1955.

Todd, Osma G., Joy of Hand Weaving. Scranton: Towel Publishers, 1951

540 Toy, Model and Kit Assembly

Environmental Factors	Social - Psychological Factors
Indoor	Aesthetic
No specific environment	Pre-patterned
Modicum of space	Concrete
Equipment a major factor	Individual effort
Equipment not necessarily at hand	Structured
	Unsupervised
	Opportunity for recognition

Cost of equipment and supplies: 1972 price range
Plastic models - $1.00-10.00
Electronic kits - 2.00-500.00
Doll and puppet making - 0.00-10.00 (depending on whether or not they are made from scrap materials)

For further information see:
Birch, Thomas C., Models and Model-making. London: Perry Colour Books, 1954.
Green, Dana S., Puppet Making. London: The Studio Ltd., 1935.
Bienrey, Ronald, Electronics for Everybody. New York: Popular Science Pub. Co., 1970.

Impairment Limitations

blind	S1	balance	+	hands impaired:	1	2
low vision	S2	seizures	+	reaching	+	+
hearing	+	aphasia:		handling	M1	0
speech	+	receptive	+	fingering	M1	0
retardation	+	expressive	+	feeling	+	+
memory	+	mixed	+	no hands	0	

impaired:					
stooping	+	wheel chair	+	bed patient	+
kneeling	+	semi-ambulant	+	respiratory	+
crouching	+	Class III heart	+	Energy Expenditure in METS:	1.2 - 1.9
crawling	+	Class IV heart	+		

M1 if parts held in vise or clamp
S1 stuffed toy projects
S2 large pieces only

540 Toy, Model, and Kit Assembly

DD: 745.592 LC: NK 492, TT 154

Toy, model, and kit assembly requires a high amount of discipline for success. As in every craft-oriented activity, model making hobbies have ascending levels of skill from beginner to master. But almost all model making requires high degrees of patience, perfectionism, attention to detail, willingness to work systematically, and ability to know when and when not to follow directions.

Few model builders or toy assembly hobbyists consider these demands burdensome, however, because the creative fulfillment and recognition they derive from the activity reward well the meticulous care required by it.

Almost any kit assembly activity has enough built-in interest to inspire increasingly more difficult projects, mainly because of the hobbyist's pleasure in displaying his achievements. The more he and others admire his handiwork, the more he is tempted to outdo himself in his next effort, even to the point of improvising designs and personally surpassing commercially available model kits (This is where not following directions comes in. Sometimes originality demands diversion from the instruction sheet).

As the hobbyist gains more expertise in a particular kind of model building or toy assembly, he acquires a curiosity about the history and lore of his model specialty. In some cases, particularly among fanciers of model trains, this interest becomes almost obsessive, as the hobbyist seeks every available shred of information about his specialty. In his knowledge as well as his model making, the devotee considers no detail unimportant.

Model making does little to encourage social interaction. The activity itself is quite time consuming and requires extreme concentration; this is why model making and kit assembly can easily absorb energies which otherwise might be devoted to social involvement. Especially for those who have difficulty in social relationships, model building provides an excuse for seclusion. If the model builder or kit assembler receives deserved recognition for his efforts, however, his hobby can have positive social value.

542 Doll, marionette, and puppet projects

DD: 745.59 LC: PN 1970-1981

Doll, marionette, and puppet projects involve the hobbyist in a spectrum of cultures, especially in construction of ethnically authentic costumes. Doll and puppet making challenge the hobbyist to originality in designing clothing and fashioning faces for his creations.

543 Model house and furniture projects

DD: 688.72 LC: TT 200

Model house and furniture projects lead one to curiosity about modes of living in different cultures and historical periods. Careful research as well as manual skill is required to enter this hobby activity. An eye for fine detail, too, is necessary if the model furniture collection is to have a look of authenticity.

544 Models of trains, cars, boats, airplanes, etc.

DD: 629.221 LC: TF 197, TL 237, VM 298

Models of trains, cars, boats, airplanes, etc. can be made in a variety of ways, ranging from commercially made kits to individually made-from-scratch varieties. In every case, the amount of the model builder's satisfaction is in direct proportion to his investment of time, effort, and expense on the project. Almost all commercially made models today are molded of plastic. For die-hard purists, model ships can still be purchased in wood, with fittings of brass and cast lead, but even the old salts must admit that plastic provides much better detail of parts than any other material. Beginners to the hobby should appreciate the ease of assembly of plastic model kits.

545 Electronic kits

DD: 745.59, 688.72 LC: TK 9971

Electronic kits enable the hobbyist to build everything from a toy telegraph ticker (suitable to late grade-school age levels) to the most sophisticated radio, sterephonic, and television equipment. A home craftsman can save hundreds of dollars in retail costs if he elects to make his own electronic equipment. Of course, the pride and satisfaction of one who makes his own stereo set are unbounded.

546 Layouts for model trains, battlefields, etc.

DD: 745.592, 625.19 LC: QA 646

Layouts for model trains, battlefields, etc. require knowledge of paper mache, plaster, and plywood construction. For the student of military history, such layouts can enliven textbook accounts, especially when combined with authentic scale replicas of weaponry and period military uniforms. The fashioning of miniature lead soldiers with full regalia is in itself an actively pursued hobby.

Model train layouts, of course, reflect the model railroader's zeal for complete scale realism in all things. The serious model train layout includes ingenious villages, roads, and a variety of carefully selected mosses and lichens to simulate trees and shrubbery.

547 Repair of old toys, models and game equipment
548 Repair of sports equipment, e.g., skates, baseball gloves, etc.

Repair of old toys, games, and sports equipment calls for much the same resourcefulness and skill as model building, but should be considered more utilitarian and less creatively fulfilling than toy, model, and kit assembly discussed above.

Environmental Factors	Social-Psychological Factors	
Indoor	Aesthetic	Utilitarian
No specific environment	Creative	
Modicum of space	Concrete	
Equipment a major factor	Individual effort	
Equipment normally at hand	Unstructured	
	Unsupervised	
	Opportunity for recognition	

Cost of equipment and supplies: 1972 price range

Papier mache - $1.00 / lb.
Crepe paper folds - 0.35
Origami squares - 0.80/ 100
Shellac - 1.00-1.50 / pint
Scissors - 0.50-2.50

Impairment Limitations

blind	S1	balance	+	hands impaired:	1	2
low vision	+	seizures	+	reaching	M1	M1
hearing	+	aphasia:		handling	M2	M2
speech	+	receptive	+	fingering	M2	M2
retardation	+	expressive	+	feeling	+	+
memory	+	mixed	+	no hands M2		

impaired:					
stooping	+	wheel chair	+	bed patient	+
kneeling	+	semi-ambulant	+	respiratory	+
crouching	+	Class III heart	+	Energy Expenditure in	
crawling	+	Class IV heart	+	METS: 1.4 - 2	

S1 working with papier mache is possible
M1 materials close at hand on table or work bench
M2 hold materials in vise, jig or fixture; may manipulate, painting, pasting implements held in mouth

550 Paper Crafts

DD: 745.54 LC: TT 870, LB 1542

A stack of old magazines, a sheaf of paper, and some glue and scissors can brighten the world of almost anyone regardless of disabilities or lack of skills. The whole variety of paper crafts can be pursued quietly, at any pace suitable to the participant, with few considerations of financial outlay or space requirements. Even a small amount of imagination brought into play in paper crafts can produce delightful results, because most of these crafts are very simple in nature and seldom make heavy enough demands to overwhelm one's self-confidence.

Paper crafts, in their simplicity, play a high important role in personal development: most children are introduced to the use of tools through paper and scissors. The satisfaction of using tools well is one which grows with most people into adulthood, of course. But there are those who "outgrow" the thrill of making things with hands and tools, or who have impairments prohibiting much handicraft work. It is for these kinds of people that paper crafts may serve as a vehicle of rediscovery. There is no adult who could not recapture, if he would only allow himself, the child's delight in using a scissors well.

551 Scrapbook projects

DD: 080, 745.54 LC: Z 691, Z 697.C6

Scrapbook projects open the participant to the huge range of sights and experiences captured in publications. In collecting pictures and drawings of plants, fashions,animals, or anything else, one unavoidably has his interest stimulated in a host of other subjects.

552 Cutting silhouettes

DD: 741.7 LC: NC 910

Cutting silhouettes not only tests a person's skill with a scissors but also serves another, higher function: it deals in the graphic portrayal of another person. One who cuts a silhouette is not cutting a mere random form; he is fashioning a human likeness, however simple, and in this he attains the wonderful satisfaction which comes from involvement with his subject and his craft.

554 Papier-mache craft and paper sculpture

DD: 745.54, 676.18 LC: NB 1270.P3

Papier-mache craft is distinct from other crafts listed here: it is a plastic art, more closely related to sculpture than to paper-cutting activities. Papier-mache involves work in three dimensions instead of two, which means that the mache hobbyist must have a preception of mass superior to that of the scrapbook maker. Papier-mache requires few raw materials, little waste of space and money and can be undertaken more easily than most other sculpture activities (see 640 Sculpture and Carving Activities).

555 Origami

DD: 736.98 LC: TT 870

Origami, the Oriental art of paper folding, can make the hobbyist appear to have the skills of magic. Some of the delicate, graceful objects made through origami defy the imagination; the hobbyist skilled in the craft is assured of compliments for his handiwork. Those wishing to explore the activity can choose from a variety of pamphlets and books, most of which illustrate through photographs and drawings the steps to follow in creating origami objects. Such publications usually grade origami activities on a beginner-to-expert scale, a feature quite helpful to novices.

557 Shellacking or finishing of pictures or drawirgs
558 Bookbinding

DD: 751.2, 676.234-.235, 655.744 LC: TP 938, Z 266-275

Shellacing of pictures or drawings and bookbinding are crafts which supplement basic paper-and-scissors crafts discussed above. Shellacing of pictures, however, requires few more materials than the simpler paper crafts: shellac, a brush, and a well-ventilated room. Those with impairments may need supervision in using the varnish, because the stuff can create a sticky mess if not used carefully. Shellacing does reward careful work with a lasting product suitable for display. Bookbinding is more a pragmatic than a creative activity; the most satisfying avocational activities center upon the contents inside a book cover than on the binding of the book itself. Such is the case with all kinds of scrapbooks, diaries, etc.

Environmental Factors	Social-Psychological Factors	
Indoor	Aesthetic	Utilitarian
No specific environment	Creative	Pre-patterned
Modicum of space	Concrete	
Equipment a major factor	Individual effort	
Equipment not necessarily at hand	Unstructured	
	Unsupervised	
	Opportunity for recognition	

Cost of equipment and supplies: 1972 price range

fabric - $0.50-30.00/yard
felt - 0.10-0.50/square foot
sewing machine - $47.00-300.00
patterns - 0.65-6.00

For further information see:

Meilach, Dona Z., Making Contemporary Rugs and Wall Hangings. New York: Abelard-Schuman, 1970.

Bane, Allyne, Tailoring. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1958.

Better Homes and Gardens Sewing Book. Meredith Publishing Co., 1961.

Arnim, Faye, Fur Craft. New York: Key Publishing Co., 1964.

Impairment Limitations

blind	M1	balance	+	hands impaired:	1	2
low vision	M1	seizures	+	reaching	+	M2
hearing	+	aphasia:		handling	M2	0
speech	+	receptive	+	fingering	M2	0
retardation	+	expressive	+	feeling	0	0
memory	+	mixed	+	no hands	0	
impaired:						
stooping	+	wheel chair	+	bed patient	+	
kneeling	+	semi-ambulant	+	respiratory	+	
crouching	+	Class III heart	+	Energy Expenditure in METS: 1.2-2.0		
crawling	+	Class IV heart	+			

M1 may need assistance of a sighted person
M2 may need jig or fixture to hold materials

560 Leather and Textile Crafts

DD: 646.1, 745.57, 746 LC: NK 6200, TS 940-1043, NK 8800-8999, TS 1300-TS 1781

The crafts described below have one major factor in common: work within any of these activities, whether on very basic or on very complex levels, gives a tangible sense of skilled accomplishment, a peculiar and very pleasant satisfaction that only work done by one's own hands can offer. The practical rewards are almost immediate. The personal reward, the "I did it myself" pride is invaluable.

Most of the crafts work up from basic products with minimum understanding of the fabrics and/or methods used, to highly complex, specialized or even purely theoretical work. Minimum amounts of skill do not prevent participation, since skills are developed within the making of goods; imaginative work and personal preferences in colors, designs and textures are highly operational.

These activities can easily be adapted for group and/or individual needs. Organized structuring of these activities can encourage and facilitate social contacts.

561 Mending clothing

DD: 646.2 LC: TT 720

This can be as simple as darning socks or as difficult as reweaving cloth. The first most anyone can easily accomplish, the latter requires a bit more instruction. Sometimes, as in patching children's clothing, there is room for colorful imaginative touches. Quite often mending is restricted to the purely utilitarian. As a result, mending is usually considered a tedious part of the household routine. This might be lessened somewhat were the task to be done in a group setting. Two purposes would then be served--a bothersome household chore is eliminated and the housewife involves herself in a directed social setting.

562 Clothes and dress making

DD: 646.3-.4 LC: TT 500-560, HD 9942

Once home sewing was associated primarily with pinching pennies. While the economic advantages remain, greater sophistication in fabrics and design has raised the status of home sewing to a new level. Innovations and improvements by pattern companies have resulted in a greater range of available patterns from the very basic ("how-to-sew" patterns, simple enough for the most inexperienced novice) to very complex ("designer" patterns for the more practiced). Fabric prices vary similarly: the cost of attractive goods ranges from nominal to extravagant. These developments allow the seamstress to be both creative and practical. She can select design and fabric to fit her own needs and tastes in clothing. She can alter, modify, and design at will while improving her skill at the art. Lessons are given for a moderate fee, but many pick up the knack on their own, possibly with advice and assistance from the more experienced. This gives the individual a chance to produce on her own, but also makes possible sharing and interchange with others. Materials needed are more extensive, but at a price range flexible enough to fit most budgets.

563-565

563 Dyeing textile or leather goods

DD: 646.63 LC: TS 940-1043, TS 1510

Dyeing in its simplest form is done with packaged dyes that often guarantee, under specific directions, uniform color and minimum effort. Special dyes exist for both leather and fabrics. More advanced steps than the use of packaged and marketed dyes can mean learning to prepare dyes from natural products--vegtables, fruits and flowers. This may necessitate some further understanding of the dyeing process. Another approach might be research into the chemical processes involved, the suitability of particular types of dyes (acid, cotton, mordant, etc.) to different fabrics. "Tie-dyeing" is a popular, simple way to create intricate designs on fabric.

564 Felt crafts

DD: 646.5, 645.4 LC: TS 1825

Felt may be used to make clothing with a particular advantage--unlike most fabric, felt doesn't need linings, hems or painstaking finishings. This, as well as its traditional use in ornaments and appliques, makes it ideal for those who like to make things, but don't have or haven't developed the skill needed for sewing, don't have or won't spend the time needed for sewing, or aren't particularly attracted by the art of sewing with more demanding fabrics.

565 Leather crafts

DD: 745.531 LC: NK 6200

This, like other categories mentioned here, has its simple and complex sides. Leather work may mean completing marketed kits of moccasins or purses; it may also mean treating the leather through all the stages of soaking, tanning, dyeing and finishing. Work with leather may appeal to those who prefer its rougher, less finished appearance to fabricated, highly stylized cloth.

For further information see:

Keating, Ted (ed.), The Outdoor Encyclopedia. New York: A.S. Barnes and Co., 1957.

566 Drapery and throw cloth making

DD: 645.1 - 645.3 LC: TT 390

Making draperies and curtains is a specialized form of sewing with fabric. There are differing styles and levels of complexity. The more difficult often require special equipment and special instructions. Again, there exists the individual's exercise of judgment in color, style and texture and the possible sharing arrangement between the more experienced and the learner.

567 Costume clothing making

DD: 391, 646.4, 746.9 LC: TT 507

Costuming adds the flavor of imagination to the skills of dressmaking. The activities attendant to costume making (research into the fashion trends of the era, designing, buying, fitting, etc.) may effectively draw together the individual efforts of a diversified many into a directed group project. This includes costuming for puppet shows, plays, parades, or costume parties.

568 Reupholstering

DD: 645.4 LC: NK 3175-3296

Reupholstery works with more than textile goods. Twine, tacks, rubber, stuffings, wood frames are included in the materials. The activity, then, is not limited to sewing fabric or leather to construct a final covering; it can cover the complete assembly from frame to covering. Thus, it requires more physical effort than the other crafts mentioned in this category. The final effect, no matter how delicate the appearance, is not to be had without a major expenditure of time and energy. Again, a group division of labor may lessen individual effort. Skills in carpentry easily combine with skills in textile work.

Wood and Metal Working Activities

Environmental Factors	Social-Psychological Factors	
Indoor	Aesthetic	Utilitarian
No specific environment	Creative	Pre-patterned
Modicum of space	Concrete	
Equipment a major factor	Individual effort	
	Unstructured	
Equipment not necessarily at hand	Supervised	Unsupervised
	Opportunity for recognition	

Cost of equipment and supplies: 1972 price range

Carving set - $10.00-40.00
Electric pencil - 4.00
Saws - 4.00-10.00
Soldering gun - 10.00
Lathe - 100.00

Impairment Limitations

blind	M1	balance	M1	hands impaired:	1	2
low vision	M1	seizures	M1	reaching	M2	M2
hearing	+	aphasia:		handling	M2	M2
speech	+	receptive	+	fingering	M2	M2
retardation	+	expressive	+	feeling	M3	M3
memory	+	mixed	+	no hands	0	

impaired:					
stooping	+	wheel chair	M4	bed patient	M4
kneeling	+	semi-ambulant	M4	respiratory	M5, M6
crouching	+	Class III heart	M5	Energy Expenditure in METS: 1.2-6.8	
crawling	+	Class IV heart	0		

M1 use hand tools rather than power tools
M2 hold objects in vise; use reaches, etc., if necessary
M3 watch out for hot objects; friction will heat up metal being cut or drilled
M4 may do bench activities
M5 use power tools instead of hand tools when possible
M6 install sawdust collector

570 Wood and Metal Working Activities

DD: 694, 739 LC: NK 6400-8450, TS

571 Whittling and chip carving, e.g., chisel tooling of bowls, whittling of whistles, etc.

DD: 731.4 -.46, 684.082 LC: NK 9700-9799

Whittling is an easygoing activity, usually solitary, which requires considerable patience. The difference between whittling and wood sculpture is one of degree, not kind; like the sculptor, the whittler must approach each piece of wood with the knowledge that it presents unique possibilities and problems. He will soon realize that certain types of wood are generally more suitable than others for a given project.

There are many levels on which the whittler can approach his hobby: some find it relaxing simply to pare a piece of kindling down to a toothpick; others will enjoy practical projects, like making bookends, napkin rings, or bowls; the carver with artistic talent will probably attempt realistic or stylized carvings of animals or birds. Patterns and ideas are available, but part of the fun is working out one's own thoughts in the wood.

A good knife is the whittler's most important and only really essential tool; it need not be expensive, but it must have a good quality blade able to take and hold a sharp edge.

For further information see:

Coleman, Donald G., Woodworking Factbook. New York: Robert Speller and Sons, 1966.

Hunt, W. Ben, Let's Whittle. Milwaukee: The Bruce Publishing Co., 1962.

573 Hand tool projects on wood, e.g., birdhouses, bookends, etc.

DD: 648.082 LC: NK 9700-9799

Although most woodworking projects can be done faster and often more accurately with power tools, small projects can be done with facility with hand tools. The skilled craftsman may achieve greater precision with chiseling and hand sanding than with machine routing and machine sanding.

There are innumerable sets of plans available for a great variety of small woodwork objects. In addition, many small objects can be custom designed for the artistic fulfillment of a particular house, or as a functional addition to a workshop or garage.

Too many men start woodworking as a hobby, make more birdhouses than can be given away to friends and relatives and, unable to think of anything else to make, drag themselves defeated back to watching TV. At the same time innumerable housewives yearn for an extra shelf in the kitchen.

Hand tools have greater portability and are indispensable where electric power is lacking as in camping, on boats, etc.

(cont. on next page)

574

573 Hand tool projects on wood (cont.)

Material costs may vary substantially. For an economy budget, wood scraps may be obtained from most lumber mills for nothing. Money invested in rare and expensive woods may yield finished products with exquisite grains and colors.

Uncontrolled epileptics and other accident prone people may be well advised to choose hand tools over power tools.

For further information see:

National Safety Council, Cutting Implements. Safety Education Data Sheet No. 6, Chicago: 425 N. Michigan Ave., 60611.

National Safety Council, Hand Tools. Safety Education Data Sheet No. 15 (rev.).

574 Carpentry with power tools, e.g., lathe, circular saw, jig saw

DD: 684.083 LC: TH 5601-5691

Carpentry with power tools is a real joy, particularly to craftsmen previously limited to hand tools. So much can be accomplished so fast. An extremely wide range of tools and tool attachments are now available at moderate prices which permit most jobs to be done by powered machinery. More time is now spent in setting up the machinery and attachments for the job at hand and storing attachments and materials for quick retrieval than in doing the actual job itself. Multiple purpose power tools, although representing less expensive initial investment, greatly increase the time required to change attachments and adjustments. This makes it more efficient to do several of the same kinds of job at once which leads to having several jobs going at once which requires more storage space, etc.

Machine tools require considerably more space than hand tools. Usually, the largest single unit of space is that required to cut a 4' x 8' piece of plywood on a circular saw.

For the hobbyist who does considerable work in his shop or a wide variety of work, the storage of wood supplies becomes a real problem. Having a sizeable stock of different kinds and sizes of wood greatly increases efficiency and lowers costs.

Large amounts of sawdust are produced by wood power tools and for individuals allergic to sawdust this is an unsuitable hobby unless they are willing to wear a dust protector or install dust collecting equipment.

For further information see:

National Safety Council, Safety in the Woodshop. Safety Education Data Sheet No. 46 (rev.) Chicago: 425 N. Michigan Ave., 60611.

577 Soldering and welding and forging projects

DD: 682, 683 LC: TT 211, TS 225, TT 267

There seems to be no overt reason why some people prefer working with wood and some with metal. These metal working skills all involve using heat and burns are an ever present danger.

Close timing is an additional characteristic as the process involved must be performed at an exact point when the metal being worked on and/or the metal filler are exactly the right heat. This is difficult to describe in words or show in pictures. The experienced craftsman can help the apprentice with verbal corrections; the rest must be learned through experience.

Soldering is the simplist of the techniques and is useful for filling and decorating but has no load bearing capacity. Soldering joints on copper pipes is the most common household application.

Welding encompasses a wide range of skills and techniques, from simple cutting and brazing with a gas welder to welding aluminum with heliarc.

Gas (oxy-acetlene) welding equipment is relatively inexpensive and extremely versatile. Gas welding is the easiest process to learn although a great deal of care is needed in handling the compressed gas.

Arc welding is more difficult but is very useful when welding heavy plate.

Artistic welding has developed into a separate art form with almost unlimited potential for new designs in fountains, lawn decorations, mail box posts, etc. Junk metals may be used for some work which keeps the material costs within reasonable limits.

Forging is less common but is important in changing the shape of heavy gauge metals not amenable to other forms of metal processing by the amateur. It is of more use on farms and for people concerned with rebuilding car frames, and special equipment requiring metal bracing and hitches. A forge is best installed in a garage or other outbuilding. Used forging equipment may be available from country blacksmith shops which have gone out of business but these are now few in number.

After the metal is made mallable by heating, considerable arm strength is required to beat it with a heavy hammer into the desired shape. The forge throws out a great deal of heat and is not a desireable avocation for individuals allergic to heat.

For further information see:

National Safety Council, Welding and Cutting Safety Safety Education Data Sheet No. 56 (rev.), Chicago: 425 N. Michigan Ave., 60611.

580 **Handy Man Activities**

Environmental Factors		Social-Psychological Factors
Indoor	Outdoor	Utilitarian
No specific environment		Pre-patterned
Modicum of space		Concrete
Equipment a major factor		Individual effort
Equipment not necessarily at hand		Structured
		Unsupervised
		Opportunity for recognition

Cost of equipment and supplies: 1972 price range

Hammer - $1.50-8.00
Pliers - 5.00
Wrench - 4.00-20.00
Screwdriver - $2.00-10.00
Sander - 40.00-80.00

Impairment Limitations

blind	S1	balance	M2	hands impaired:	1	2
low vision	S2	seizures	M2	reaching	S4	S4
hearing	+	aphasia:		handling	M3	M4
speech	+	receptive	S3	fingering	M3	M4
retardation	S3	expressive	+	feeling	M5	M5
memory	M1	mixed	S3	no hands M4		

impaired:					
stooping	S4	wheel chair	S4	bed patient	0
kneeling	S4	semi-ambulant	S4	respiratory	M6
crouching	S4	Class III heart	M6	Energy Expenditure in METS: 2-8	
crawling	S4	Class IV heart	0		

M1 read instructions frequently and make notes of what has been done
M2 avoid climbing and work with power tools
M3 hold objects in vises, jibs and fixtures
M4 operate some small tools and brushes by holding in mouth or attached to head
M5 avoid hot objects
M6 light work at slow pace
S1 can do finishing and refinishing
S2 can work on large objects
S3 work on less technically complicated jobs
S4 can do bench work

580 Handy Man Activities

DD: 680 LC: TT 151

Few activities have as many satisfying payoffs as handy man activities. They may add substantially to the net family income by reducing expenditures. They provide an outlet for the satisfactions of craftsmanship. Many of them satisfy aesthetic and creative needs. They contribute to a sense of camaraderie among fellow handy men, no matter how different their life styles in other respects.

There are innumerable books, magazines and pamphlets on practically all handy man activities. Before starting an activity, read about it in several sources. Frequently, a how-to-do-it process which cannot be clearly understood from reading one source is understandable after two or more explanations are read or diagrams inspected. The descriptions of materials given in some mail order catalogs may be very helpful.

Building and/or repairing the physical objects connected with his home helps the individual to recapture a feeling of understanding and controlling his physical environment.

On the negative side, handy man activities are also a source of family friction. Wives may resent money spent on tools and materials from which no immediate return is visible. Repairs promised but delayed and jobs started and left incomplete, all violate the wife's concept of a smooth running household. Storage room for tools and supplies becomes a problem. The smaller the residence, the greater the friction.

For further information see:

National Safety Council, Safety in Do-It-Yourself. Safety Education Data Sheet No. 68, 425 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, 60611.

581 Simple installation activities, such as light bulbs, windows, screens, etc.

DD: 681.83 LC: TK 9901

These are necessary, usually regular, and sometimes seasonal activities with little psychic gain. They are chores which have to be done with negative implications if they are not done rather than positive implications if they are done. They do contribute to a sense of being a master of the environment in which we live, which for some is preferable to being subject to the whims of the janitor or maintenance man in those apartment houses where these services are provided.

582 Complex installation activities such as tiles, carpets, paneling, plastering, drywall

DD: 698, 698.9 LC: TP 837-9

Since the results of these installations are highly visible, there is substantial satisfaction from having a workmanship-like job to show friends and brag about discreetly. In some cases, choosing the colors, type of materials and texture of the finish is an aesthetically pleasing experience.

A fair degree of craftsmanship is required for these activities because little correction is possible once the materials have been cut. This requires precise measurements and, for beginners, a great deal of checking and rechecking. Better start in a closet where mistakes can become skeletons and kept out of sight.

583-586

583 Interior and exterior house painting

DD: 698.1 LC: TT 300-380

Few things produce as much aesthetic satisfaction and sense of accomplishment with as little skill. It also makes the largest contribution to the net family income because the proportion of labor costs savings in relation to material costs are so high. Outside painting, if it includes thorough caulking as a prerequisite, is a major money saver over the long run by reducing house deterioration.

The choice of colors and combination of colors offer a chance for highly visible artistic expression. This is one activity in which individuals with only one functionally useable arm remaining have relatively little handicap.

584 Repairing, varnishing, staining, etc., of furniture, woodwork, etc.

DD: 684.1-.2 LC: TT 300-380

The time consuming nature of these activities makes the cost of purchasing this work commercially almost prohibitive, so that substantial savings for the family net income are realized through this hobby. It is particularly suitable for individuals who lack creativity but who enjoy producing an aesthetically enjoyable finished product. Refinishing furniture is a slow, monotonous job suited to individuals with a strong fantasy life, as they can accomplish the task with minimal attention to what they are doing. Refinishing is also highly suited to those with the use of only one arm remaining.

585 Plumbing

DD: 696 LC: TH 6101-6691, TH 6681

Although large savings in labor costs are available to the do-it-yourself plumber, the high cost of materials requires a substantial investment in the job. Plumbing equipment, particularly pumps, has become increasingly complicated, and a knowledge of some aspects of elementary physics is highly useful and sometimes essential.

Additional plumbing fixtures add a great deal to the convenience of a household and to its actual value. They do not bring the immediate gratifying praise of guests that the more highly visible recently painted living room evokes.

586 Appliance repair

DD: 681.8 LC: TK 9900-9971

Appliance repair is becoming an increasingly frustrating activity. More and more appliances are made to be thrown away rather than repaired. To lower initial production costs, appliances are put together in such a fashion that prior knowledge of the assembly method is necessary to know what comes apart and what doesn't. Even armed with this knowledge, special tools may be required. It is difficult to find out where to purchase replacement parts, if they are available at all. With the miniaturization trend, clearances are so small that disassembly or reassembly become impracc-

(cont. on next page)

586 Appliance repair (cont.)
tical. The individual who wants to repair only one small appliance is better advised to throw it away and utilize his time in a more profitable direction. The individual who insists on this as a hobby will need to become semi-expert by working on a number of quite similar dysfunctioning appliances--no doubt gladly supplied by neighbors, relatives, and friends.

587 Automobile and small gas motor maintenance and repair

DD: 629.28 LC: TL 153-275

Considering the large proportion of family income spent on cars, this type of repair has a substantial payoff in savings for the net family income. Almost anyone can change tires, oil, spark plugs, air filters, gas filters, antifreeze, etc. Purchase of tools and parts from mail order supplies or junk yards may bring substantial savings. However, for cars built since 1964, motor tuneup has become a job only for the professional using expensive diagnostic equipment.

Small motor repairs are less complex and may be profitably undertaken. Additional savings are realized in avoiding the time and expense of transporting equipment using small motors to specialized repair shops which may be located some distance away.

For further information see:

National Safety Council, Safety in the Auto Shop. Safety Education Data Sheet No. 57 (rev.), 425 No. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, 60611.

588 Electrical work

DD: 621 LC: TK 9900-9971, TK 7018

Some municipalities permit electrical work only by licensed electricians. Check the electrical code of your municipality before you start. Careful compliance with codes and strict adherence to safety precautions are essential. In general, electrical work is less complicated than many of the other skills because it is usually obvious whether the job has been completed in a satisfactory manner—if it hasn't, it blows its fuse! As a general rule, electrical work produces--for the money and effort invested--more convenience and labor saving than any other handy man activity.

For further information see:

National Safety Council, Electric Equipment. Safety Education Data Sheet No. 9 (rev.), 425 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, 60611.

_____, Safety for Amateur Electricians. Safety Education Data Sheet No. 78 (rev.), 425 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, 60611.

_____, Safety in the Electrical Shop. Safety Education Data Sheet No. 87 (rev.), 425 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, 60611.

_____, Home Lighting. Safety Education Data Sheet No. 91 (rev.), 425 N. Michigan Ave., 60611.

590 Miscellaneous Craft Activites

Environmental Factors		Social-Psychological Factors
Indoor	Outdoor	Aesthetic
No specific environment		Creative
Modicum of space	Unlimited space	Concrete
Equipment a major factor		Individual effort
Equipment not necessarily at hand		Unstructured
		Unsupervised
		Opportunity for recognition

Cost of equipment and supplies: 1972 price range

Wax - $2.50/slab
Molds - 2.00-4.00
Scent - 1.00
oil pastels - 1.50/48 colors
Mosaic tiles - $1.00/12'' square
Decoupage base - 1.00
finish - 1.50/8oz.

Impairment Limitations

blind	O	balance	S1	hands impaired:	1	2
low vision	S1	seizures	M1	reaching	+	S1
hearing	+	aphasia:		handling	+	S1
speech	+	receptive	+	fingering	+	S1
retardation	+	expressive	+	feeling	M1	M1
memory	+	mixed	+	no hands	O	

impaired:					
stooping	+	wheel chair	S1	bed patient	S1
kneeling	+	semi-ambulant	S1	respiratory	+
croucning	+	Class III heart	S1	Energy Expenditure in METS: 1.2-6.8	
crawling	+	Class IV heart	M2		

S1 everything except kite flying
M1 protect against hot wax in candlemaking
M2 limited to lightest materials

590 Miscellaneous Craft Activities

DD: 745 LC: TT, NK

There seems to be a rebirth of interest in craft activities as recreational pursuits. With good reason, it might be said that the Counter-Industrial Revolution has begun, for much of the craft activity is in reply to the abundance of the ready-made. Sociological implications aside, this development is very useful for purposes of directed avocational activities. Books on how-to-do-it, materials to do it with, even where-to-get-it catalogs are in abundance. Most craftsmen would vouch that the internal satisfaction is reward enough for the external product, but many crafts have the additional advantage of being easily marketable, beginner's work no exception. Results are immediate enough to provide further incentive. These crafts, as a medium of personal expression, might help someone say more than he can in words. Most craft activities are flexible enough to adapt to a variety of mental and physical abilities. Treated below are just a few of the possibilities not already mentioned in this section.

591 Collage and decoupage

DD: 746 LC: NK 9315

A collage expresses an idea by means of a combination of smaller ideas. That is, in making a collage, one pastes together all manner of cuttings from paper and each cutting contributes to the theme of the whole. These are very imaginative and very subjective creations and may be done using a variety of materials, most of which are very common, even relatively insignificant except when used in this context. They then take on important connotations, may be interpreted at many different levels of meaning, and add to the subtle complexity of the theme. A collage is an exercise in imaginative use of simple materials. Often the most fun is in looking for the appropriate materials, e.g., rummaging through magazines in search of of pictures which will lend themselves to the desired creation. In making a collage, one visualizes the desired result, then judges the effectiveness of the means of expression. There is a certain talent required in judging spatial relations, color and form, evaluation of the composition as a whole. However, these considerations should not be allowed to interfere with the relative freedom enjoyed in making collages. Too often artistic expression is hampered in the timid or hesitant for fear of not meeting up with arbitrary standards. Collages may be an excellent form of encouraging self-expression.

592-596

592 Candlemaking

DD: 665.19, 738.8, 745.59 LC: TP 993

Candlemaking is reverting to its origins as a home craft and as such is becoming quite a popular hobby. An astonishingly large number of scents, shapes and textures are available. The method of production may be as unsophisticated as melted crayons in a wax milk carton. The results are largely up to the individual; experimentation holds endless possibilities.

593 Mosaics

DD: 748.5 LC: NK 5430, NK 8500

Working with mosaic is a test of patience and creative design. This is close, slow, and painstaking work. While it may be an excellent device for those with an abundance of leisure time, progress on the work may be slower than some would wish it. Better reserved for those who care for intricately worked designs. Materials may be glass, marble or even paper. Designs may be imitative or original. One outgrowth might be an interest in art history, possibly a specialized interest in Byzantine or medieval mosaic work.

595 Kite flying and making

Kites, though more popular in Asia than in Europe or America, still form a part of most children's activity. This common ground might be put to advantage for group activity—kite flying contests stipulating that all kites be made by the owner might provide enough interest to augment development of a skill. Construction is relatively uncomplicated and open to limitless variation.

For further information see:

National Safety Council, Safety with Kites and Model Airplanes. Safety Education Data Sheet No. 70 (rev.), 425 N. MIchigan Ave., Chicago, 60611.

594 Fountain Construction

DD: 714 LC: NA 9400-9425

Fountains may be constructed of concrete, copper, steel, aluminum, brick, or stone and an almost infinite number of designs are possible. Small relatively inexpensive submersible pumps may be used. The least complex outdoor fountains can be made of poured concrete and junk materials such as an old auto fender turned upside down may be used to form pools. The pipes and other metal parts are fabricated by soldering, brazing, or welding. Small indoor fountains can be made of light copper tubing which can be bent by hand and soldered. Fountains may be lighted at night with revolving and/or changing colored lights. Because of the contrast, fountains are particularly satisfying in hot, dry climates.

600 ART AND MUSIC ACTIVITIES

610 Photography

Environmental Factors		Social - Psychological Factors	
Indoor	Outdoor	Aesthetic	
Specialized environment and/or climate		Creative	
		Abstract	Concrete
Modicum of space		Group effort	Individual effort
Equipment a major factor		Unstructured	
Equipment not necessarily at hand		Unsupervised	
		Opportunity for recognition	

Cost of equipment and supplies: 1972 price range
Camera - $6.00-280.00
Projectors - 18.00 - 150.00
Darkroom equipment - 13.00-70.00

For further information see:
Baines, H., The Science of Photography. John Wiley and Sons Inc., 1967.
Walls, H.J., Camera Techniques - Fundamentals and Equipment. New York: AM Photo, 1960.
Emanuel, W.D., and Matheson, Andrew, Cameras: the Facts. New York: Focal Press, 1959.
Mytom, M.A., An Introduction to Photographic Materials. London: ARIC MacDonald and Evans Ltd., 1956.

Impairment Limitations

blind	S1	balance	M2	Hands impaired:	1	2
low vision	S1	seizures	+	reaching	M2	M2
hearing	+	aphasia:		handling	M2	0
speech	+	receptive	+	fingering	M2	0
retardation	+	expressive	+	feeling	+	+
memory	M1	mixed	+	no hands	0	
impaired:						
stooping	+	wheel chair	+	bed patient	S2	
kneeling	+	semi-ambulant	M2	respiratory	M3	
crouching	+	Class III heart	+	Energy Expenditure in METS:	1.3 - 4.4	
crawling	+	Class IV heart	S2			

M1 make notes of where/when pictures taken, lens speed, aperature reading, etc.
M2 use tripod or limit to table top photography
M3 avoid if irritated by acetic acid (vinegar)
S1 darkroom only
S2 with these limitations, individuals can still take pictures of indoor objects around them outside shots through windows, posed pictures of friends and still life which is arranged for them

610 Photography

DD: 770 LC: TR

The challenge of photography lies in the mastery of equipment to produce an image which is artistically pleasing and creatively expressive. Making a picture is as valid a means of expressing oneself as is painting or writing. Whether you take pictures with a Kodak instamatic or a Nikon, the concept of re-creating a moment captured with the mechancial extension of the human eye remains the same.

An artistic sense of balanced composition, a good eye for images, and a fairly steady hand are definite assets for making satisfactory pictures. With expert guidance almost anyone can come up with a decent photograph.

Photography can be undertaken on different scales. The degree of personal satisfaction one derives from photography depends directly on how much effort he puts into it. The beginner can learn without too much difficulty how to operate an automatic camera. However, as one gains more confidence in himself and his eye, he might want to have more control over his settings.

While the physical and creative process of making a picture is a solitary task, the interaction in photography comes when photographers share their knowledge and their work. Clubs can be organized around this interest thereby enabling photographers to share costs, equipment and encouragement.

The chemical processing of negatives and prints can be divided into separate tasks, the mechanics of which require varying degrees of manual dexterity, a precise sense of timing, sound judgment and, for printing especially, a sharp eye.

Development of negatives is a process carried on almost totally in the dark. Success depends mainly on the ability to handle film by feel rather than by sight, careful attention to proper method, and accurate timing for each procedure.

After the negatives have been developed and dried, the printing of a picture is executed in semi-darkness and involves the use of an enlarging machine. Competence in this area can be acquired through general instruction, but is achieved most through constant practice. After a picture has gone through all the chemicals, it must be thrown into a washing bin and then placed in a dryer. Both steps are largely uncomplicated and with minimal training, anyone can become proficient at either task.

Film process is expensive no matter how primitive the photo-lab. Another drawback to film-processing is that, separated from the creative elements of camerawork, it tends to become tedious and mechanical. While there is some personal gratification attached to competent technical skill, it is not a rewarding activity for someone who requires recognition as a motivating force. It is generally an anonymous job, with praise for the finished print going to the one who snapped the shutter. On the other hand, work in the photo-lab would encourage cooperation among aspiring technicians and would also inspire self-confidence through development of accurate judgment.

620 Drawing and Printing Activities

Environmental Factors		Social-Psychological Factors	
Indoor	Outdoor	Aesthetic	Utilitarian
No specific environment		Creative	Pre-patterned
Modicum of space		Concrete	
Equipment a major factor		Individual effort	
Equipment not necessarily at hand		Structured	Unstructured
		Unsupervised	
		Opportunity for recognition	

Cost of equipment and supplies: 1972 price range

Linoleum sheets - $1.00
Print inks - 0.60
Linoleum cutters - 2.00/set
Sketch tablets - 1.00/50 sheets
Ink pens - 0.50
Stencils - 0.30-2.50
Stencil ink - 2.00/16 oz.

Impairment Limitations

blind	0	balance	+	hands impaired:	1	2
low vision	M1	seizures	+	reaching	+	+
hearing	+	aphasia:		handling	M2	M3
speech	+	receptive	+	fingering	M2	M3
retardation	S1	expressive	+	feeling	+	+
memory	+	mixed	+	no hands	M3	

impaired:					
stooping	+	wheel chair	+	bed patient	+
kneeling	+	semi-ambulant	+	respiratory	+
crouching	+	Class III heart	+	Energy Expenditure in METS:	1.4 - 3.2
crawling	+	Class IV heart	+		

M1 no fine detail
M2 hold work in jig or thumb tack down
M3 may draw holding pencil, pen or brush in mouth or attached to head
S1 can do etching and stenciling

620 Drawing and Printing Activities

DD: 740, 769 LC: NC-Z 116-265

These activities are specialized groups within the general categories of Graphic Arts (621-624) and Visual Arts (625-628). The Graphic Arts are considered to be representational art forms, i.e., they are concerned more with accurate reproduction of forms than with the creation of those forms. This would suggest that, in working with these media, one need not be original to the extent that other art forms may require. And yet originality and creativity may be expressed—one's own attitude or mood or conceptions may be conveyed in the designs or styles used. In this respect, Graphic Arts may be every bit as demanding as other Visual Arts, which are more generally considered to be expressive of personal creativity. Nonetheless, if we hold to the definition of Graphic Arts as skillful, reproduction of what has already been created, by contrast we might define Visual Arts as the skillful use of individual perceptions to add new dimensions to what has already been created. Thus, what distinguishes Cezanne's still life from Picasso's still life has to do with the personal expressions of the artist.

Although these activities are classified according to what seems to be a natural separation, this division is not to be considered absolute. All of the activities require in greater or lesser degrees a sense of the aesthetic, of artistic principles—sense of balance, proportion and color, of perspective and form in space. With the possible exceptions of 627 and 628, they also require careful, accurate attention to detail and precision in measurement. On the whole, successful results in these activities are not without much slow-going tedious work. Patience and the will to persevere are just as important as artistic talent.

621 Stenciling

DD: 745.7 LC: NK 8650, TT 270

Stenciling is characteristic of most of the graphic arts in that much of the effort is expended on precise measurements and detailed work. Many people just haven't the patience to be bothered with such things. Aesthetic judgment comes to play in evaluating the appearance of visual design. The quality of such appearance depends on the suitability of materials. The appeal of this type of activity is probably to those who rejoice in precision and order.

622 Lettering and/or lithography

DD: 763 LC: NE 2250-2529, NC

Both call for the true craftsman's pride in his work, for either activity makes demands on time, precision, neatness and scrupulous attention to detail. Lettering may mean either reproduction working from a given lay-out to design and execution of the lettering. In the same manner, lithography may entail sketching existing designs on plates or sketching a design of one's own creation. Neither activity demands the exercise of great creativity, but both allow for its expression. Lithography is also a more complicated process, executed under conditions that are less than spotlessly clean. Usually some form of apprenticeship is required.

623-625

623 Etching

DD: 767 LC: NE 2120-2130, NE 1940-2210, NC

Etching involves a chemical process in which areas of the working surface--metal or glass, for example—are eaten away by an acid solution. Etching is done on metal plates to work designs for printed pictures or it is done directly on a surface to effect a pattern, for example, on glass or silver. Some knowledge of color, fabric, and technique is required. Etching is both a technical skill (it is part of the process in lithography) and a means of artistic expression. Caution must be observed in its execution because of the nature of the materials involved. Like other forms of graphic art, results are not without painstaking care and time-consuming details.

624 Drafting and design

DD: 744.0-.4 LC: T352, TJ 227

Of all these activities, this requires the highest degree of technical training and skills. Knowledge of machines, engineering, mathematics, building materials and measuring instruments is the background for the skill. Of all the activities in which attention to detail, accuracy and precision and ability to persevere through the tedious, it is this activity which requires them all to the highest degree. One must translate a proposed model into a working design with all parts drawn to precise scale. If the model is of one's own creation, the mental ability to visualize the model in shape and space and to break down its component parts into scales and dimensions, charts and diagrams is the demanded skill and the demanding one. This activity requires the ability to think abstractly.

For further information see:

National Safety Council, Safety in the Drafting Room. Safety Education Data Sheet No. 95, 425 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, 60611.

625 Cartoon and caricature

DD: 741.5 LC: NC 1300-1763

Cartoons and caricatures are visual editorials on characters and characteristics of a society. As comments on the times, they may be bitterly satirical, derisive and mocking, mildly amusing, or poignantly sorrowful. Whatever the tone, the cartoon or caricature is succesful through the simplicity and directness of its expression. A sharp, inventive mind with an incisive grasp of political or social conditions and/or individuals who represent those conditions fulfills half the requirements of a good cartoonist or caricaturist. Ability to translate thought into simple yet effective visual expression supplies the other half. This ability includes understanding of technical principles of form, line, color and composition.

Cartoons and caricatures enjoy extensive popularity, although they are appreciated less by the victim of the attack. Political and social minorities execute some of the more bitter pieces. There is no guarantee that visual expression sweetens bitter sentiments. It may be argued that this is not the most socially constructive of activities. It certainly is a very powerful and influential one.

Cartooning on a more popular scale takes the form of the comic strip. Generally

(cont. on next page)

625 (cont.)
these are milder, more humorous interpretations of the culture. Because they normally engage in less direct and biting attacks, there is less risk of offense and greater chance of social approbation.

626 Clothes design

DD: 687.1 LC: TT 500-560

Clothing design as an avocational activity will probably enjoy its greatest appeal among those who already are devoted home sewers. Once the principles of sewing techniques--pattern design, construction, fabric and color coordination--are adequately understood, the experienced seamstress can muster her understanding into working designs of her own creation. The crucial factor in success-whether the seamstress is formally instructed or self-taught--is actual practice. Only working through different stages and types of patterns will provide the necessary background to individual creative endeavors. One of the advantages of this activity is the chance it gives for personal expression in a creative and concrete way. The results are tangible; mistakes aren't irreparable. Benefits are the praise, admiration, even envy of others. Since the seamstress often shares the role of housewife, which too often is a role of unrelieved drudgery, this activity can prove invaluable in restoring her sense of creativity.

627 Sketching of landscapes, wildlife, or still life
628 Sketching portraits

DD: 741 LC: N 8540, NC

As with other works of art, sketching is an individual's expression concerning a scene, person or feeling as defined by the outlines or general features of the subject being sketched. It is more of an overall impression of the subject than a detailed representation. Specific subjects can be found for still life, landscapes, wildlife or portraits. Still lifes and portraits can be done almost anywhere; landscapes or wildlife subjects must be drawn on location.

The various media used in sketches include lead pencils of all colors, charcoal, chalk, ink, crayon, anything that makes a mark on a piece of paper. While there are no rules for sketching, a basic understanding of perspective, depth and colors adds to composition.

Anyone who can hold a pencil can trace a line on paper and produce a reasonable facsimile of his subject. Sketching is not a particularly sociable activity as each individual does his own work, but it can be done in groups. The basic concepts of art can be taught to a certain extent and are best learned in a group where each artist can compare his work to the others' and offer or receive encouragement.

Talent is a vague concept which has yet to be successfully defined, so the only pressure of attempting to achieve a certain level of pre-determined accomplishment lies with the artist himself. A definite flair for the artistic will separate the unique sketch from the average, but the value of sketching lies in the artist's ability to involve himself with an outside subject, translating it into lines, forms and open spaces and then projecting it onto paper.

630 Painting Activities

Environmental Factors		Social-Psychological Factors
Indoor	Outdoor	Aesthetic
No specific environment		Creative
Modicum of space		Abstract
Requires little or no equipment		Individual effort
Equipment not necessarily at hand		Unstructured
		Unsupervised
		Opportunity for recognition

Cost of equipment and supplies: 1972 price range

brushes - $0.50-3.00
easel - 4.00-5.00
sketch tablet - 1.00/50 sheets
oil pastels -$1.50/ box of 48
charcoal pencils - 0.25 each

Impairment Limitations

blind	0	balance	+	hands impaired:	1	2
low vision	M1	seizures	+	reaching	+	M2
hearing	+	aphasia:		handling	+	M2
speech	+	receptive	+	fingering	+	M2
retardation	+	expressive	+	feeling	+	+
memory	+	mixed	+	no hands	M2	
impaired:						
stooping	+	wheel chair	+	bed patient	+	
kneeling	+	semi-ambulant	+	respiratory	+	
crouching	+	Class III heart	+	Energy Expenditure in METS: 1.4-3.2		
crawling	+	Class IV heart	+			

M1 no fine detail
M2 may hold brush in mouth or attached to head; may paint with feet. There is an association of handicapped artists Inc., in Buffalo, N.Y.

630 Painting Activities

DD: 750-751 LC: ND

Painting activities are creative visual expressions. That they are an outlet for expression of ideas ties them to other arts--music and literature. That their appeal is expressly to the visual is what distinguishes them. The "message" of the painting is conveyed by the particular choice and combination of form, color and subject. The artist is aware of the symbolic message of these choices. The skilled artist working within a tradition is aware of and works with the wide ranges of connotation for the symbols. This genius, combined with highly skilled craftsmanship is what makes a great artist.

Quite naturally, not all those who attempt to paint are going to reach this level of art. Quite possibly, many of those who try are going to glean at least some measure of artistic sensitivity or an appreciation that painting may involve much more than attempts at reduplication of a subject. Many of the aesthetic questions involved may be of no concern to the amateur. For him, the question of importance will be the pleasure he derives from the created object and the sense of his participation in its creation.

Painting appeals to the individual. All the steps in its conception and execution--choice of method, subject, theme, color, form--are his own. The responsibility for its success or failure to be all it was intended are also his own. Depending upon how intensely the artist himself is involved with his creation, painting may become more than just a spare time hobby, in which case difficulties, shortcomings in the execution of the work, may produce, instead of alleviating, difficulties.

640 Sculpture and Carving Activities

Environmental Factors		Social-Psychological Factors
Indoor	Outdoor	Aesthetic
No specific environment	Specialized environment and/or climate	Creative
Modicum of space		Concrete
Requires little or no equipment	Equipment a major factor	Individual effort
Equipment not necessarily at hand		Unstructured
		Unsupervised
		Opportunity for recognition

Cost of equipment and supplies: 1972 price range

Moulage - $5.00/2 lb.
Palettes - 2.50
Sculptor's carving set - 25.00 -50.00
Armature - 5.00-10.00
Woodcarving set - 15.00-30.00

Impairment Limitations

blind	+	balance	+	hands impaired:		1	2
low vision	+	seizures	+	reaching		+	0
hearing	+	aphasia:		handling		S1	0
speech	+	receptive	+	fingering		S1	0
retardation	+	expressive	+	feeling		+	M1
memory	+	mixed	+	no hands	0		
impaired:							
stooping	+	wheel chair	+	bed patient		S1	
kneeling	+	semi-ambulant	+	respiratory		M2	
crouching	+	Class III heart	+	Energy Expenditure in METS:	1.4 - 5		
crawling	+	Class IV heart	S1				

M1 protect against cuts and bruises
M2 install dust removal equipment if working with stone
S1 can carve soft objects: clay, putty, soap, wax

640 Sculpture and Carving Activities

DD: 736 LC: NB

Sculpture is visual expression in three-dimensional form. As fine art, it is the physical representation of an idea. As commercial art, sculpture may suffer in its translation to lowest common denominator tastes. Like most other artistic forms, sculpture calls for both a creative mind and a skilled hand. One works at once in both the abstract and the concrete. In the abstract, one is concerned with balance, proportion, shape, form, mass and volume and their relation to space, and light patterns. The overall concern is how to work all these elements into a composition. In the concrete, one needs an understanding of the materials—their properties and textures, what they are and are not suited for. Other considerati s are some techniques proper to sculpture—armatures, carving, casting, glazing. Most often formal instruction is suggested for beginners. Art courses are also recommended. Neither is essential, especially for many of the forms of sculpture mentioned in this category. One should note, too, that sculpture can be very physically demanding.

Many of the types of sculpture listed here might be pursued at a less formal level of technical skill and artistic intent and at the same time be quite valuable in illustrating the relation between the two. Most, especially categories 641 Clay and putty modeling, 642 Snow and ice sculpture and 643 Wax and soap carving, will lend themselves to the most basic efforts and still yield favorable results. Perhaps the most important aspect is the possible opportunity to work out one's imaginings and concepts and visions into a tangible reality. The medium chosen may be expressive of the person's temperament. 647 Wire sculpture, yields results much faster than most wood carvings (644) because it is more suited to spontaneity and simplicity of design. The person without the patience to persevere through a whole wood carving can use wire instead. Working with different forms may give the person a better sense of materials—why he can do this with wire, but not with wood. Having developed this sense, the next step might be the choice of the best medium to convey the preconceived form.

Again with reference to temperament, sculpture may appeal to the utilitarian minded as well as to those of aesthetic bent. 646 Ceramics, for example, can have practical applications. All of the categories have techniques, tools and materials proper to their execution.

650 Drama Activities

Environmental Factors		Social-Psychological Factors	
Indoor		Aesthetic	
No specific environment		Creative	Pre-patterned
Modicum of space		Abstract	
Requires little or no equipment		Group effort	Individual effort
Equipment normally at hand	Equipment not necessarily at hand	Structured	Unstructured
		Supervised	Unsupervised
		Opportunity for recognition	

Cost of equipment and supplies: 1972 price range

puppets - $3.00-7.00

Impairment Limitations

blind	S1	balance	+	hands impaired:	1	2
low vision	S1	seizures	+	reaching	S3	S3
hearing	S2	aphasia:		handling	S3	S3
speech	S2	receptive	0	fingering	S3	S3
retardation	+	expressive	S2	feeling	+	+
memory	0	mixed	0	no hands	S3	

impaired:					
stooping	+	wheel chair	+	bed patient	S4
kneeling	+	semi-ambulant	+	respiratory	+
crouching	+	Class III heart	M1	Energy Expenditure in METS: 1.4-3.0	
crawling	+	Class IV heart	S4,M1		

M1 if the situation does not precipitate excessive psychological stress in the individual
S1 limited to oral expression
S2 everything but oral expression
S3 everything but operating complex puppets, marionettes and stage equipment
S4 jokes, storytelling, etc.

650 Drama Activities

DD: 792 LC: PN 1600-1861

Almost as soon as they can walk and talk, children begin spontaneously to engage in dramatic activities. Most adults have retained the urge to act, although it may be well hidden under layers of acquired shyness. Along with the dance, drama was one of the first activities in which man as man engaged; it remains one of the most natural and easily available means of self-expression.

651 Imaginative play and creative drama players improvise their own lines and movements; the purpose is the players' enjoyment and/or the entertainment of an audience

DD: 793.24 LC: PN 6369-6377, PN 1600-1861

Simple dramatic activities can be carried on without any special training or equipment. Given a single idea or situation, a congenial group of players can improvise their own lines and movements, playing the piece for comedy (by far the more common) or tragedy, for their own amusement or that of an informal audience.

Improvisation is an excellent activity for a group whose members are troubled by stiffness or formality. Individuals acting in improvised skits are urged to discard their normal reserve; in a friendly group setting, they will find themselves accepted even without their customary mannerly inhibitions. Activity of this sort is also helpful insofar as it encourages natural use of the voice and body and so serves as an introduction to more sophisticated types of stage productions.

652 Story telling, joke telling, and monologues

DD: 792.7 LC: PN 1530, M 1625-1626, PN 4305.M6

These types of recitative activities can be carried on at many levels of formality and sophistication. Generally, monologues, previously prepared speeches on given subjects, are the formally structured. Monologues are generally of an amusing nature, and require considerable talent and effort to be carried out properly. When done well, monologues can provide amusement for a group of any size. Of course, they need not be performed in a highly sophisticated manner; the monologue may simply be read on an impromptu basis.

Nearly everyone has told stories at one time or another; normal conversation often consists primarily of storytelling. There is real artistry involved in skilled storytelling. Although considered a gift, storytelling can be developed to a certain extent by almost anyone. The most important element in good storytelling is usually considered to be timing—good timing can make up for poor material.

Joke telling is another natural, conversational activity. Like story telling, joke telling is an activity in which almost everyone engages and at which some are more skilled than others. Again, timing and a knowledge of one's audience are of great importance. (cont. on next page)

652-654

652 Storytelling, joke telling and monologues (cont.)

652 Ventriloquism

Ventriloquism is the art of speaking in such a way that one's voice seems to be coming from some other source. It has been practiced since ancient times when it was used to make oracles and other religious images "speak." The best-known modern examples of ventriloquism come from the performers who carry on conversations with their hand-operated puppets. On the amateur level, ventriloquists astonish their friends by making puppets talk and performing other conjuring tricks. The primary purpose of the puppet or dummy is visual distraction and suggestion; the ventriloquist who operates without a prop must use pantomime to help his illusion.

For further information see:

Houlden, D., Ventriloquism for Beginners. New York: A.S. Barnes and Co., 1967.

653 Pantomime

DD: 792.3 LC: PN 1985

Pantomime, the communication of an idea or a story without the use of words, is one of the most basic dramatic activities. The skilled pantomimist can convey emotion, ideas and situations through the use of his body movements and facial expressions.

On the amateur level, pantomime is an excellent activity with which to encourage people to let down their hair in a group; as such it is a popular party game. Pantomime is important for developing skill in using the body expressively. We are such a verbally-oriented society that it is difficult for many of us to remember that body language is also important.

654 Shadow plays and puppet shows

DD: 745.592 LC: PN 1970.A81

Shadow plays and puppet shows are excellent activities for developing the use of the voice in a variety of tones and situations. Shadow plays, in addition, develop talents with the hands (shadow plays are dramas conducted among figures projected on a surface by holding the hands or hand between a light source and the surface and then moving and manipulating them). Puppet shows naturally tend to develop an interest in the making and costuming of puppets and in set design.

These types of dramatic activity are excellent for the individual who is extremely reticent about the use of his body. They might also be valuable for the physically handicapped individual who is unable or unwilling to engage in conventional dramatic productions.

655 Psychodramas, sociodramas, role playing

DD: 792.2 LC: RC 489

Different definitions of these activities are offered by different authors and there is considerable overlap in the meanings of each. Consequently, the descriptions given below are rough guidelines rather than conceptually clear statements.

Role playing is acting according to a role other than the role one normally assumes. This can lead to dynamic insights into the problems faced by others and why they believe and behave the way they do. It may be a useful conflict resolution device and has been used in this manner in family therapy. If used as a parlor game, roles should be chosen which are not too threatening to the participants and no one should be urged to participate if he feels uncomfortable in doing so.

Psychodrama is used as a therapeutic instrument under the supervision of a psychotherapist to help patients gain more insight into their own behavior and to help the therapist better understand how the patient reacts in social situations. Carefully selected and trained volunteers may help as props by enacting such roles as the patient's father, mother, spouse, boss, etc. Psychodramas should not be used as a parlor game, since it can be traumatic to emotionally unstable people.

Sociodrama, in contrast to psychodrama, is less concerned with the problems of an individual actor and more concerned with the attitudes and behavior of a group of people in a prescribed structured situation. This has been used in research on attitudes and prejudices to collect information not easily obtained by direct questioning. As a parlor game, it may help the participants gain new insights into attitudes and beliefs of others.

656 Choral speaking

DD: 808.55 LC: PN 4193.C5

Choral speaking or reading is a group activity which requires direction. Choral speaking has the advantage of requiring none of the talent usually connected with choral singing; choral speaking can be engaged in by those who are tone deaf or think they are tone deaf and normally exclude themselves from singing activities. If intended as a performance, choral speaking requires considerable rehearsal; for group recreation, little practice is needed before the group members can sound good enough to enjoy themselves.

Leadership is essential in choral speaking; the leader need not have had extensive training or experience, but if the activity is to be successful it is important that he have some idea of the basic practices of choral speaking and be able to generate enthusiasm among the group members.

657 Play direction and production

DD: 792.023 LC: PN 1660-1691

For the talented individual who has had some experience with drama, play direction and production can provide excellent creative outlets.

The director of a dramatic production is charged with the responsibility of coordinating the efforts of the individual performers. His is the task of synthesizing the diverse talents of the actors and actresses and molding their performances into a unified whole. The director need not have outstanding dramatic talent, but he must have an understanding of the dramatic processes, and he must, more importantly, have a real knack for handling people. The director has to convince the performers that they should do what he wants them to do, at the same time making them believe that in so doing they are only doing what they really wanted to do all along, and are only responding to their own creative impulses. The director must also be able to help the performers get along with each other, since a smooth production isn't possible without smooth interaction among the performers.

The producer's job is to oversee the whole show--not only the dramatic efforts of the performers and director, but such details as scenery, ticket sales, lighting, choreography, publicity, and financing. The final responsibility for having the show go on is usually the producer's. He needs to have all the understanding that the director has of what is actually going on, plus organizational talent and an inexhaustable supply of patience and tact. It is even more important that the producer be talented at dealing with people than that the director have this ability, for the producer has not only to coordinate the efforts of the actors and actresses and director, but he must also be able to handle playwrights, flat painters, and purchasing agents.

658 Plays, pageants, children's theater, and operettas

DD: 792.0226 LC: PN 6120.A 4-5

There are enough elements involved in the production of a play to provide an outlet for anyone's creative energies. Theater activities, in all their diversity, also provide an excellent occasion for informal interaction with a relatively large group of people.

Although the term "play" may be used to describe any of a number of different kinds of theatrical operations, it usually means the performance of a specific kind of work: a story, tragic or comic, communicated to an audience by the dialogue and actions of a group of performers who are aided (usually) by scenery and costumes. A play may or may not be a musical, and a musical may or may not include dancing (although it usually does). The play calls into service the talents of a director, performers, and a technical crew (as well, of course, as a playwright!)

The pageant is a loosely connected series of scenes, generally much less formal in structure than a play. The pageant generally has a unifying theme, but it may consist of a series of skits with no unified script. As in a play, the talents of a director, performers, and a technical crew are required. The work of the director of a pageant is more difficult than that of a play's director in that he must strive to bring some sort of unity out of a number of highly diverse parts; at the same time, the director of a pageant has greater freedom of expression than his play-directing counterpart, and he also has a more varied showcase in which to display the talents of his performers.

Children's theater has its own rules, problems, and rewards. Children are usually less inhibited than adults, and they are usually more willing to perform in front of an audience. They are also entirely unpredictable--a circumstance which is sometimes uncomfortable for the director, but often delightful for the audience. Plays for children are, naturally, less complicated than adult plays, and children's theater often leans toward the pageant type of performance. Of course, in children's theater, the advantages which working on and in a play can bring to the individual youngster is far more important than the absolute quality of the production. Sensitivity, tact, and the patience of a saint are usually necessary for casting and directing in children's theater.

Operettas are musical productions, usually centered around a romantic theme, which include singing, dialogue, and dancing. The difference between an operetta and a musical play is that in a musical the songs and dancing are usually incidental to the plot, while in an operetta or an opera much of the dialogue is set to music. The best examples of operettas or light operas are still the works of Gilbert and Sullivan.

The work involved in the production of an operetta is much like that involved in the production of other theatrical pieces. The major difference is the emphasis on music, which requires that the principals, at least, have exceptional singing voices, and which also requires somewhat different techniques of direction. Operettas are often period pieces, which have great potential for imaginative staging and costuming.

For further information see:

National Safety Council, Safety in School Dramatic Productions, Safety Education Data Sheet No. 67, Chicago: 425 N. Michigan Ave., 60611, 1955.

Environmental Factors		Social-Psychological Factors	
Indoor	Outdoor	Aesthetic	
No specific environment		Creative	Pre-patterned
Modicum of space	Unlimited space	Concrete	
Requires little or no equipment		Group effort	Individual effort
Equipment normally at hand		Structured	Unstructured
		Supervised	Unsupervised
		Opportunity for recognition	

Cost of equipment and supplies: 1972 price range

Dancing lessons - $5.00-15.00

Impairment Limitations

blind	M1	balance	0	hands impaired:	1	2
low vision	+	seizures	+	reaching	S1	S1
hearing	+	aphasia:		handling	+	+
speech	+	receptive	+	fingering	+	+
retardation	+	expressive	+	feeling	+	+
memory	M1	mixed	+	no hands S1		
impaired:						
stooping	+	wheel chair	0	bed patient	0	
kneeling	+	semi-ambulant	0	respiratory	M2	
crouching	+	Class III heart	M2	Energy Expenditure in METS: 5.5 - 10		
crawling	+	Class IV heart	0			

M1 dependent on partner for guidance
M2 limited to slow pace for short periods
S1 limited in dances involving holding partner

660 Dance Activities

DD: 793.3 LC: GV 1580-1799, GN 463

Dance activities, from the simplest to the most sophisticated and stylized, are important because they are composed of movements. As the dance movement becomes increasingly disciplined, the dance is considered increasingly sophisticated. But all dance activity, even the simplest, can serve to increase motor control and sense of rhythm as well as being an enjoyable aesthetic and social activity.

661 Rhythmic exercises

DD: 793.3 LC: RC489. D

Exercises done to music, in addition to being more enjoyable than those done without music, help to improve coordination and increase the sense of body rhythm. Marching or even foot-tapping to the rhythm of recorded music or the beat of a tamborine can be an enjoyable group or individual pastime.

662 Popular dancing

DD: 793.3 LC: GV 1783

Popular dancing is essentially a social activity. Currently, dancing done among young people to popular music is highly unstructured. The primary requirements for success are a sense of rhythm and a lack of inhibitions, although an understanding and friendly partner can also be helpful.

The primary benefits of this activity are the social contacts it brings about and the increased self-confidence of the dancer who learns that he can express himself through dancing. Initial self-consciousness is unavoidable, but if the individual is unduly apprehensive about the picture he is going to present on the dance floor, a few informal lessons in a private setting might be helpful.

663 Ballroom dancing

DD: 793.33 LC: GV 1751

Ballroom dancing (the waltz, fox trot, etc.) is generally a bit more structured than popular dancing. Although the accomplished dancer may sometimes add his own flourishes, there are basic steps to be followed in most of these dances.

The basic steps of most ballroom dancing are fairly simple and easy to master. One can become a fairly good dancer with relatively little practice. The subtleties of the art, however, increase with practice; many years can be spent improving technique.

As in many dance activities, the chief benefit of ballroom dancing lies in its social aspect. It is impossible to waltz without a partner; cooperation between partners is essential to success. Dancing of this kind has an aura of elegance about it which is not present in other types of dancing; although

(cont. on next page)

663 Ballroom dancing (cont.)

the relative formality of the situation may cause some people to freeze, it is more likely to bring out hidden gallantries. Middle-aged and older people who take up this activity are apt to be more comfortable with it than they would be with many other types of dancing; people in these age groups tend to worry about losing their dignity in public, and ballroom dancing is usually acceptable to them.

Physically, ballroom dancing is an excellent rhythmic activity, including many levels of exertion and skill. Most ballroom dancing is done to music which has strong points of rhythmic emphasis, which is helpful to those who do not have an extremely well-developed sense of rhythm.

664 Square dancing

DD: 793.34 LC: GV 1763

Square dancing, involving 8 people (4 couples) in simple to intricate patterns of dance movements, is a distinctly social affair. In western type square dancing, more people and couples tend to be in motion at the same time, greatly increasing the complexity of the movements and making greater demands on the dancers. There is a considerable range of role performance possible. Beginners are pushed, pulled, coaxed through the movements; old timers add individual embellishments. Role performance varies with age; the young may perform the dance with incredible vigor; the old may shuffle through it. Square dancing may also be considered a forerunner of sensitivity training. Each dancer is systematically brought into physical contact with the other seven dancers in the square. Memory, spatial relations, and a sense of community with other people are required. Although square dance records with calls are available, the services of a professional or amateur caller are highly desireable, since a live caller can pace the activity to the level of the dancers.

664 Folk (ethnic) dancing

DD: 793.31 LC: GV 1580-1799, M 1627

Like other types of dancing, ethnically-oriented folk dancing can be raised to an art form, but it is basically an enjoyable activity for ordinary people. There are as many varieties of ethnic folk dancing as there are national groups and often within a single ethnic gouping there is more than one distinct genre of dance (e.g., within Irish folk dancing there is step dancing, which is generally done in solo performances--jigs, hornpipes, etc.--and figure dancing, which is always done in groups--reels and sets).

In addition to the physical and social benefits derived from the dancing, the individual can gain from ethnic folk dancing new pride in his own heritage or new interest in another's, or he may become interested in such things as national costuming and music.

666 Tap dancing

DD: 793.324 LC GV 1794

Tap dancing is a highly specialized dance activity, requiring agility and coordination beyond that required by the types of dancing previously discussed. Although when tap dancing first became popular the emphasis was on the sounds the dancer could produce, most tap dancers today also wish to create a pleasing visual impression on their audiences.

Tap dancing is generally an entertainment rather than a social activity. The individual who approaches tap dancing as a pleasurable activity, without taking the dancing or himself too seriously, should be able to enjoy himself and improve his overall physical condition through the exercise involved in tap dancing. Tap dancing does lend itself to group effort--group routines are more the rule for amateurs than are solo performances--and social contacts can of course be made in this way.

667 Modern interpretive dancing

DD: 793.3 LC: GV 1587

Modern interpretive dancing is perhaps the type of dancing which allows the individual the most scope for individual creative expression. This type of dancing can be performed to nearly any type of music--jazz, blues and classical pieces are popular--and the individual can either work with others in a group production or be his own choreographer.

Successful modern dancing requires excellent coordination and also requires that the body be extremely limber. There are a number of exercises especially designed to be done before attempting modern dance, and these are an important part of the dance activity.

Since modern dancing is so geared to the individual's own tastes and abilities, it would be an excellent activity for one who is learning or re-learning to use his body. Great emphasis is placed in modern interpretive dancing on the use of the body as a whole, integrating all movements into a fluid unity, and coordinating the body movements with the music being used.

668 Ballet dancing

DD: 792.82, 793.32 LC: GV 1787

The ballet, perhaps the most sophisticated type of dance activity, is certainly one of the most beautiful visual experiences available. Although highly stylized, ballet is an expression of perfect fluidity and perfect coordination of motion. Coordination among the dancers is nearly as important as coordination of the individual' motion.

Most ballet dancers take their art very seriously. Years of study are usually required before one can become even adequate as a ballet dancer, and the genius of a truly great dancer strikes rarely. Yet those who approach the art as amateurs often find it an enjoyable activity, and certainly a physically beneficial one, since it requires flexibility and stamina which are built up through practice and exercises. Ballet could probably not be attempted by any with major disabilities, but for those with minor physical impairments and those on the road to recovery it might be a valuable therapeutic activity.

Environmental Factors		Social-Psychological Factors	
Indoor	Outdoor	Aesthetic	
No specific environment		Creative	Pre-patterned
Modicum of space		Abstract	Concrete
Equipment a major factor		Group effort	Individual effort
Equipment not necessarily at hand		Structured	Unstructured
		Supervised	Unsupervised
		Opportunity for recognition	Little opportunity for recognition

Cost of equipment and supplies: 1972 price range

Musical instruments - $10.00-1,000.00
Sheet music/ song books - 0.50-3.00

Impairment Limitations

blind	+	balance	+	hands impaired:	1 2
low vision	+	seizures	+	reaching	S1 S2
hearing	O	aphasia:		handling	S1 S2
speech	+	receptive	M1	fingering	S1 S2
retardation	+	expressive	+	feeling	S1 S2
memory	M1	mixed	+	no hands	S2
impaired:					
stooping	+	wheel chair	+	bed patient	S4
kneeling	+	semi-ambulant	+	respiratory	S5
crouching	+	Class III heart	+	Energy Expenditure in METS: 2.0-2.5	
crawling	+	Class IV heart	S3		

M1 can't memorize scores
S1 limited to singing, conducting, writing and instruments which can be played with one hand
S2 limited to singing, writing and foot-operated drum
S3 limited to writing
S4 limited to writing and small instruments: mouth organ, jewsharp, recorder, etc.
S5 may be restricted in playing wind instruments

670 Music Activities

DD: 780, 784-789 LC: MT, ML

Music plays on one's enjoyment and appreciation of melody, harmony and rhythm. Whether the appreciation be quite basic and untutored or extremely sophisticated, the power and effect of music is demonstrably apparent in all of us. Few people don't enjoy music of one kind or another.

671 Informal chanting of nonsense syllables, rhymes or work rhythms and/or informal keeping time and playing simple percussion instruments, e.g., clapping hands, playing tambourines, etc.

DD: 784.1-.7 LC: ML 3877, MT 820-21, MT 853-55

These activities are instrumental in strengthening and developing the sense of rhythm and melody. They are good practice in themselves and good discipline upon which to further one's appreciation of music. The practice is most effective in a structured, supervised group--one is aware of individual and group participation and coordination. With scarcely a reference to theory, the participants can feel and hear the music, and enjoy the part they play in its production.

For further information see:

Wilz, Edwin, How to Whistle Songs. Los Angeles: The Stanton Press, 1961 and 1950.

672 Solo singing and/or instrument playing

DD: 781.3061 LC: MT 870, MT 885, ML 462

This delight in physical response to music comes to play as a motivational factor in the desire to master more specialized and complex forms of music. The basic sense of what makes music is intensified by the understanding of how the instrument--vocal, stringed, wind, or percussion--makes music. Except for the rare musical prodigy, a structured, supervised setting is needed. The social nature of the setting shifts to the individual, just as the discipline and motivation needed to persist must be his. If he perseveres through the often tedious, seemingly fruitless periods of practice, the rewards, too, the personal satisfaction and delight at being able in some way to create music, are his.

For further information see:

Yates, Peter, An Amateur at the Keyboard. New York: Pantheon Books, a Division of Random House, 1964.

673-678

673 Informal group singing and/or playing of instruments

674 Formal group singing, e.g., choirs, glee clubs, etc.

675 Playing in musical groups, e.g. bands, orchestras etc.

DD: 785.7, 784.1-.3, 785.4 LC: MT 893, MT 88, MT 733, ML 1300-1354
ML 1200-1251, M 900-949

The combining of one's musical skills with those of others brings the "group" element back into play. One plays one's own part, but coordinates, blends, contrasts it with the parts of others. The whole of the music equals the sum of its many parts and is as good or bad as the many. Yours is not the complete music, nor without yours is the music complete. For those not equal to the challenge of solo performances, whether musically or psychologically, group playing arranges a more comfortable display of talents. In the same vein, informal, as opposed to formal, performances comfortably allow for less than perfect mastery.

For further information see:

Christy, Van A., Glee Club and Chorus. New York: G. Schirmer Inc., 1940.

Hoffelt, Robert O., How to Lead Informal Singing. New York: Abingdon Press, 1961.

Howerton, George, Technique and Style in Choral Singing. NY: Carl Fisher, Inc.,1950.

676 Conducting and arranging of choral groups and/or bands, orchestras, etc.

DD: 785.05 LC: M 85 and MT 70

Conducting and arranging make musical instrumentation possible. They require a degree more abstract thinking and highly developed technical and theoretical understanding. Conducting plays the strong individual element with the group response. The conductor synthesizes the whole of the music. Whereas players concern themselves more specifically to their own parts, the conductor must feel and understand where all the parts fit together. The arranger understands the music in much the same way. He puts together on paper what the conductor puts together in concert. This is sense and appreciation of music at its highest form.

For further information see:

Cox, William, The Elements of Conducting - A Book for the Anateur. New York: The John Day Co., 1969.

677 Writing lyrics for songs

678 Writing music for songs

DD: 781.6, 782.028 LC: ML 63, MT 40-67

Writing lyrics and music for songs constitute the popular equivalent of conducting and arranging. Some theory of music is operative, even more so the psychology of what makes a popular song popular. Though not as specialized or demanding as the art which would be referred to as composing,still not everyone can write music.

680 Writing Activities

Environmental Factors		Social-Psychological Factors	
Indoor	Outdoor	Aesthetic	
No specific environment		Creative	
		Abstract	Concrete
Modicum of space		Individual effort	
Requires little or no equipment		Structured	Unstructured
Equipment normally at hand		Unsupervised	
		Opportunity for recognition	

Cost of equipment and supplies: 1972 price range

typewriter - $34.88-300.00
tape recorder - 29.88-79.50

Impairment Limitations

blind	M1	balance	+	hands impaired:	1	2
low vision	+	seizures	+	reaching	+	+
hearing	+	aphasia:		handling	+	M2
speech	+	receptive	0	fingering	+	M2
retardation	0	expressive	0	feeling	+	M2
memory	+	mixed	0	no hands	M2	
impaired:						
stooping	+	wheel chair	+	bed patient	+	
kneeling	+	semi-ambulant	+	respiratory	+	
crouching	+	Class III heart	+	Energy Expenditure in METS:	1.4	
crawling	+	Class IV heart	+			

M1 can dictate or type
M2 can dictate

680 Writing Activities

DD: 808.001 - .709 LC: Z 40-115

Writing activities on almost every level--doggerel verse, friendly letter, or art--demand the writer to commit himself to the blank page in front of him and overcome it. The good writer wants to fill the page with the clearest, most perceptive thoughts he can produce, and for him the act of writing is a challenge of the highest order.

Whether the final product is one of wit and whimsy or of passionate earnestness, the act of writing summons within a person a strong feeling of commitment to his words and to those persons for whom he is writing. A writer in the act of writing works at his highest levels of intelligence and concentration; he brings together discipline and spontaneity, two seemingly opposed attributes without which good writing cannot come into existence.

The important fact is that this commitment, this intelligence, this discipline and spontaneity are present to some degree in every kind of writing. The thrill of harnessing a thought into words on paper is one which awaits anyone, of whatever abilities, who takes time to do it.

An aside: to write anything meaningful the writer must overcome within himself the basic human fear of self-recognition, the fear which leads us to compromise ourselves and repress those feelings which might, if given free rein, call for drastic changes in our ways of living and acting. A poet of the American midwest said he only wanted to tell people things they already knew. Such honesty should stand as an ideal for any writing endeavor.

681 Letter writing

DD: 808.6 LC: PE 1481-1479, BJ 2100-2115

Letter writing is one of the most creative and fulfilling kinds of writing because it has the least restricting structure of all. A letter writer can call into play any element of communication, verbal and visual, without fear of violating form or literary protocol. Letter writing as a key vehicle of friendship should encourage the writer to express himself as freely as possible. People with a desperate need for companionship, including those with confining disabilities, might turn to letter writing (perhaps with pen pals in similar situations) as an important social outlet and morale booster.

682-684

682 Greeting card verse, jokes, or limericks

DD: 808.7 LC: PN 6259-6369

Greeting card verse, jokes and limericks have their place as modes of creativity, especially for those who might not have the acuity for more sophisticated writing. A simple sentiment in rhyme can bring as great a feeling of accomplishment as any other kind of writing, depending upon the attitude of the author. Joke and limerick writing can tickle the imagination of both author and reader.

683 Newspaper writing and/or magazine writing, e.g., reporting, reviewing etc.

DD: 808.06607 LC: PN 4775-4793

Newspaper writing and/or magazine writing seldom takes the form of an avocational activity. Even as a vocational activity, this is extremely taxing and competitive work. A person desiring to free-lance in newspaper or magazine writing, reviewing, etc., should not nourish false hopes of making his fortune. Small local publications are sometimes grateful for donated material and magazines are always on the lookout for new talent. This is not an activity for the easily discouraged: months of hard work often results only in a stack of rejection slips. The writer must be able to draw his satisfaction from the work itself, with occasional publication only serving as a source of additional, but unlooked for pleasure.

684 Technical writing

DD: 808.0666 LC: Z 40-115

Technical writing while an actively pursued occupation, has few qualities to recommend it as a good avocational activity. The work of technical writing involves highly specialized vocabularies and audiences; its creative potential is very limited in relation to other less structured and less commercial kinds of writing.

685 Bibliographies, autobiographies, historical writings, etc.

DD: 808.066 LC: Z 106-107

Bibliographies, autobiographies, historical writings, etc. can provide a nice avocational outlet for the intellectually attuned. Amateur historiography can be pursued to any level, given access to a good library. The many Civil War round tables and similar historical clubs and societies in the U.S. show that this activity has a role to play in the leisure lives of many people. Writing an autobiography can be a valuable activity for older people, because the reminiscence involved can ward off the depression and feelings of worthlessness which so easily capture the minds of the elderly.

686 Short stories, novels, etc.

687 Dramas, playlets, plays, scripts, etc.

688 Poetry

DD: 808.1-.3 LC: PN 1040-1059, PN 1101, PN 1660-1707, PN 3355-3385

Short stories, novels, dramas and poetry allow the writer to venture as far as he can into his and others' emotions. As mentioned above, such serious writing presents a formidable challenge to the writer, but he can approach the truth of life itself if he's willing to exert the effort. Such creative writing, of course, can be undertaken as a pleasant diversion, too, in the form of light parody or melodrama. But all forms of creative writing require a degree of sensitivity to life. For those who have the sensitivity, originality, and skill to write creatively, leisure time can acquire a whole new meaning, from merely an interval between work periods to a continuing voyage of artistic exploration and discovery.

690 Miscellaneous Art and Music Activities

Environmental Factors		Social-Psychological Factors	
Indoor	Outdoor	Aesthetic	
No specific environment		Creative	
Modicum of space		Abstract	
Equipment a major factor		Group effort	Individual effort
Equipment not necessarily at hand		Unstructured	
		Opportunity for recognition	
		Unsupervised	

Cost of equipment and supplies: 1972 price range

Movie camera - $100.00-200.00
Movie projector - 18.00-150.00
Movie film - 2.50-4.00/real
Printing and enlarging set - 10.00-50.00

Impairment Limitations

blind	0	balance	M2	hands impaired:	1	2
low v sion	0	seizures	+	reaching	+	0
hearing	+	aphasia:		handling	+	0
speech	+	receptive	+	fingering	+	0
retardation	0	expressive	+	feeling	+	+
memory	M1	mixed	+	no hands	0	
impaired:						
stooping	M3	wheel chair	S1	bed patient	0	
kneeling	M3	semi-ambulant	M2, S1	respiratory	+	
crouching	M3	Class III heart	+	Energy Expenditure in METS:	1.4 - 3	
crawling	M3	Class IV heart	0			

M1 require extensive note taking to recall sequence of movie making
M2 use tripod for camera
M3 may require special camera adaptations for angle shots, etc.
S1 could do small art project on bench

691 Film production

DD: 778.5 LC: PN1997.85, PN 1992-1999

The film is another form of visual art. Behind a film is the idea the "author" wishes to communicate. In this respect, film production is extremely subjective and allows for much creativity on the part of the film maker. However, the actual production of this visual design entails a rigorous series of steps whose execution demands manual and visual skills. In this respect, film production is logical and analytical and calls for much discipline on the part of the film maker.

The most basic requirement is familiarity with and ability in handling a camera and camera equipment. Beyond knowing enough to take a good picture, this means also knowing the how, when and why of film and film speeds, exposure, filters and lights. Taking it a step further, this may also entail printing and retouching. This understanding of the technical aspects will come to play in straight filming, but it may also be of special use in filming to produce special or "artistic"effects.

Beyond the skill in the actual filming is the required skill in composition. The film producer must construct the logical sequence of the action, taking into account the timing and rhythm of movement in order to achieve continuity. He must have a sense of the desired whole and a sense of how the individual scenes are to fit into that whole. He has decided on a theme and his attitude towards that theme and must employ techniques suited to both. This part of the filming focuses on his originality as well as his powers of judgment.

The film producer can play a very influential role. He may creatively express his emotions, attitudes or criticisms into an effective and compelling visual statement. Or he may pursue films purely for aesthetics, experimenting with various techniques to produce certain visual effects.

Although it may sound like quite a complicated project, film making is not beyond the powers of the ordinary. Film making has been taught to school children, who picked it up with very little trouble. Courses in film making may be offered by community organizations. Films need not be on the Cecil B. De Mille level of spectacular in order to be good films. Their relative youth as artistic form and their flexibility make them fertile ground for artistic endeavor.

For further information see:

Harcourt, P. and Theobald, P., (ed.), Film Making in Schools and Colleges. London: The Shenval Press.

692-693

692 Light and optical art

DD: 709.03-.04 LC: N 6490

Light and optical art are contemporary forms of visual representation. They are abstract, geometric, and deal in a variety of visual phenomena and spatial illusions. Light and op art illustrate principles of after-image, color displacement, spatial relationships and relations of space of volume. They work tricks on the viewer's eyes, play with what one sees, make visual images of something not there.

Working with these forms of art requires an understanding of the principles operative in producing the effects. Someone with a background in science, particularly physics, might be most appreciative of this creative application of visual phenomena. This gives an opportunity to illustrate abstract principles in concrete sensible examples.

Such an activity relies heavily on one's sensory capacities and powers of imagination. It is non-social activity; one's interest is absorbed in producing an effect by careful structuring of mechanical devices.

693 Mechanical art

Mechanical art offers creative applications of principles of light or sound or motion which are conveyed by various motors or pendulums or any other gadgets the artist may devise. It is described as art with motion, often is 3-dimensional, and often produces an abstract design or a peculiar effect. Probably the mechancial artist enjoys playing with gadgets and devices. He is objective in analyzing mechanical malfunctions, and subjective in experimentation in designs and effects. The mechanically adept with an eye for the fanciful might enjoy this adaptation of his technical know-how.

700 EDUCATIONAL, ENTERTAINMENT, AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

710 Radio Listening

Environmental Factors	Social-Psychological Factors	
Indoor	Aesthetic	Utilitarian
No specific environment	Pre-patterned	
Modicum of space	Abstract	Concrete
Equipment a major factor	Individual effort	
Equipment normally at hand	Structured	
	Supervised	
	Little opportunity for recognition	

Cost of equipment and supplies: 1972 price range

Portable radios - $5.00-150.00
Clock radios - 15.00 - 50.00

Impairment Limitations

blind	+	balance	+	hands impaired:	1	2
low vision	+	seizures	+	reaching	+	+
hearing	0	aphasia:		handling	+	M1
speech	+	receptive	+	fingering	+	M1
retardation	+	expressive	+	feeling	+	+
memory	+	mixed	+	no hands M1		

impaired:

stooping	+	wheel chair	+	bed patient	+
kneeling	+	semi-ambulant	+	respiratory	+
crouching	+	Class III heart	+	Energy Expenditure in METS: 1.2 - 1.4	
crawling	+	Class IV heart	+		

M1 need push button tuning and push button on-off switch

710 Radio Listening

DD: 791.440 - 7 LC: TK 6540-6570, HE 8690-8699

711 Newscasts, weather forecasts, business and stock reports

DD: 791.447, 384.544 LC: TK 6570.B

While information is acquired less rapidly through listening than through reading, time can be saved when radio listening is combined with other activities such as driving in a car, doing housework, arts and crafts, and some household repairs. Although up-to-date weather reports can be obtained from the telephone company, receiving them via radio listening is particularly helpful while driving, camping, boating, bicycling or hiking. For those who derive or attempt to derive income from purchase or sale of commodities, stocks or bonds, the price of which fluctuates rapidly, current information by radio is most useful. Occasionally, the fates of specific individuals are strongly affected by events announced in newscasts and very current information may be valuable in individual decision making such as changes in selective service regulations, canceling of leave for military personnel because of a military emergency, news of hurricanes and tornadoes. The individuals who listen regularly to these broadcasts can provide a valuable service to their friends, neighbors and relatives in notifying them of important events which may affect their lives.

712 Interview and talk shows, telephone forums

DD: 791.447 LC: TK 6570.A-Z

In this age of alienation in which the individual frequently feels that he has little interaction with important events going on and no control over important decisions made, these shows provide an important link whereby the listener has a chance to talk back, to question the interpretations which have been given him through the mass media, to argue, to disagree, to persuade and symbolically at least, to control his social environment by expressing his opinion over a medium through which it will be heard by a substantial number of people. This is one way of maintaining some dimension of participatory democracy in a mass society and use technology to unite rather than fracture interaction in the society. Because the master of ceremonies or interviewer can cross-examine speakers, the weaknesses and biases in the speaker's presentation may be revealed. Telephone forums offer an excellent opportunity for homebound individuals to participate in the larger social world.

713 News commentaries

DD: 791.447 LC: TK 6570.A-Z

These commentaries are useful in helping the listener to understand the news better, providing the commentator actually has more knowledge and information. Commentaries are more helpful when two or more commentators discuss the same topic so that the views of one may be evaluated against the views of another. It also helps for the listener to have maps at hand if the commentary involves geographical background as, for instance, in evaluating military actions and strategies. Understanding commentaries on economic events may be aided by

(cont. on next page)

713 News commentaries (cont.)

having at hand graphs and charts of economic activities. If a listener listens to a commentator regularly, the wise listener will list the commentator's prejudices and biases so that he can correct for them.

714 Other non-musical programs

DD: 791.447 LC: TK 6570. A-Z

Lectures are particularly valuable for radio listening. Usually, they are presented by much more knowledgeable people than are usually heard on radio. The information is apt to be more accurate, more carefully organized and more objectively presented. There are exceptions to this and the quality of the speaker must be evaluated by his education, level of experience or associations.

715 Popular and rock'n'roll programs

DD: 791.447 LC: ML 67-68

Listening to popular and rock'n'roll programs is in many ways a kind of non-activity. The individual who listens to these shows has much of his intellect free for other things; most often these programs serve as a kind of audial backdrop for humdrum activities.

Popular and rock'n'roll programs are usually decidedly upbeat, and disc jockeys maintain a constant flow of cheery chatter about inconsequential topics. Listening to this conversational flow can irritate some people to an extreme degree, but for most listeners it is an amusing and generally pleasant bombardment. Many pop stations run games and contests in which the audience can participate, either actively by calling or writing the station, or passively by waiting to be one of those the disc jockey calls at random.

Usually, an attempt is made to appeal to a broadly-based listening audience, including housewives and young teenagers. The music played, therefore, ranges from country western to bubblegum rock, and rarely includes the work of "pure" folk artists or avant-garde rock groups. There are also specialty stations, most notably the "soul" stations which cater to and have become part of the black urban culture.

716 Broadway show music programs

DD: 782.81 LC: ML 68, ML 3860, MT 150

Songs which become hits in the violent crucible of Broadway legitimate theater usually have enough universality and originality to enable them to be hits all over the country, and often all over the world. Such tunes become part of our musical culture and are remembered long after the plays for which they were written and in which they were first performed have faded to the merest shadows of memories. Programs which concentrate on playing Broadway show tunes naturally acquire the same universality and constant freshness.

Listening to programs of Broadway show music is primarily a restful activity. There is little or no involvement on the part of the listener with programs of this type, and the music itself is such as to make few demands upon the

(cont. on next page)

716 Broadway show music programs (cont.)

listener. But for the person who enjoys listening to show music, finding a program which plays it exclusively or almost exclusively can be a real treat.

717 Jazz and blues programs

DD: 781.57 LC: ML 3561

Jazz and blues music are generally associated with a time span of about the first half of the century. Spatially they have been located in America and, more specifically, related to New Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago. They have been a major cultural contribution of the black subculture.

Much of the development of this musical style is attributable to a few very talented composer/musicians, some with long careers in performing this type of music. Lately there has been a revival of interest in tracing the historical development of jazz and blues music. Perhaps only tragic opera can equal blues music as a media through which the listener can hear expressed the sorrows in his own life.

718 Classical music programs

DD: 782 LC: ML 68, ML 3860

Some classical and some folk music have stood the test of time longer than other types of music which is one measure of their appeal to people.

Some classical music is much more complex than other types of music in its orchestrations. This is particularly true of symphonic music. In addition to the sheer sensory pleasure in listening which is afforded by any music, there are accompanying intellectual satisfactions in being aware of themes, instrumentation and the developmental changes in musical styles through the centuries.

720 Television Watching

Environmental Factors	Social-Psychological Factors	
Indoor	Aesthetic	Utilitarian
No specific environment	Pre-patterned	
Modicum of space	Concrete	
Equipment a major factor	Individual effort	
Equipment normally at hand	Structured	
	Supervised	
	Little opportunity for recognition	

Cost of equipment and supplies: 1972 price range

television set - $67.00-700.00

Impairment Limitations

blind	M1	balance	+	hands impaired:	1	2
low vision	+	seizures	+	reaching	+	+
hearing	M2	aphasia:		handling	+	M3
speech	+	receptive	+	fingering	+	M3
retardation	+	expressive	+	feeling	+	+
memory	+	mixed	+	no hands M1		
impaired:						
stooping	+	wheel chair	+	bed patient	+	
kneeling	+	semi-ambulant	+	respiratory	+	
crouching	+	Class III heart	+	Energy Expenditure in METS: 1.2-1.4		
crawling	+	Class IV heart	+			

M1 can listen
M2 can see but not hear
M3 need push button tuning and push button on-off switch

720 Television Watching

DD: 791.45 LC: TK 6630, HE 8690-8699

T.V. watching is so commonplace that the many nuances of intelligent and purposeful versus aimless watching are overlooked. How and what the consumer watches may determine whether he uses the T.V. as an instrument of personal development or succumbs to it as an audio-visual drug.

All programs can be usefully subjected to a variety of analyses. Here are some of the things to look for:

1. What major values in American society is the program reflecting?

2. Are the actors, speakers or other participants presenting a knowledgeable scientific view of events or folklore?

3. What models or symbols are presented? Are these presented as desirable or undesireable?

4. How technically adequate are the presentations in the following dimensions?: analysis of social events; psychological characterizations; acting; neutrality of the host on talk shows and panel discussions.

721 Soap operas, melodramas, serials, etc.

DD: 791.457 LC: PN 1992.8 F 5

The value of these are mostly escapist and offer people facing a continuing flow of work decisions or series of personal problems a useful and needed chance to relax briefly in a fantasy world.

Used in this way, they may be restoring and enable a return to life's problems reinvigorated. An excessive use of this type of escapism becomes increasingly unsatisfactory and self defeating. Conflict among values in American society are frequent themes and are interesting to analyze regardless of the ineptitude and subjectivity with which this conflict may be presented. Some useful models are presented. For instance, in some of the many detective type melodramas, the ideal way in which the police should,with fairness and justice, treat the poor and underprivileged is frequently portrayed.

722 Comedies

DD: 791.457 LC: PN 1992.8 F S

Escapism and amusement are the chief goals of these programs, yet they frequently satirize the American scene and reveal significant trends and truths. The culture gives comedians, like the court jesters in the past, special license to jest about the sacred and tabooed. Important truths in political, racial, and religious issues have been brought out in this way.

723 Sporting events

DD: 791.457 LC: PN 4784. S6, GV 880

Sporting events show athletes doing exciting and, with the exception of professional wrestling, real things.

The suspense, drama and action is sufficient to motivate viewers, particularly men, to spend long hours watching their favorite team or league.

A familiarity with a wider variety of sports can be obtained by watching minor sports as well as the traditional baseball, basketball and football.

The development by professional athletes of an incredibly high degree of skill in their chosen sport serves as a model and inspiration for the viewer to follow in his own limited way in the particular sport or other activity for which he is best fitted.

724 Movies and dramatic programs

DD: 791.457 LC: PN 1992.8 FS, PN 1993-1998

The advantage of movies is that the TV viewer can secure evaluations of movies ahead of the TV presentation and be more selective in what he chooses to view. Disadvantages are the loss of the dramatic impact of the wide screen in a movie house and the violation of the suspense buildup by the intrusion of commercials.

Television does a great service by reviving movie classics of the past which would otherwise rarely be available for the first viewing by the younger generation and not-so-instant replays for the older generation who first viewed these classic movies in long since torn down movie houses.

725 Talk and variety shows

DD: 791.457 LC: PN 4784, PN 1992.8 FS

Talk shows are one of the few two-way communication channels in our mass society. Most communication is a one-way hand-me-down circuit in which TV, radio, press and speakers push information at people who have no way to respond or to question the information givers. Talk shows, to the extent to which they are not contrived, controlled, censored, or choose badly biased samples, allow a kind of cross-examination of the information presenters. This enables the viewer or listener to make a better appraisal of the reliability, validity and relevance of the information.

This to some degree dissipates pluralistic ignorance, and helps the citizen make informed political choices and decisions about other civic affairs. It could be an important technique for making democracy work in a mass society.

726 News programs and news commentaries

DD: 791.457 LC: PN 1992.8 FS, PN 4784

News programs seem to fall short of their potential more than any other type of TV presentations. They are presented too often, try to cover too much and as a consequence are superficial and biased through failing to present a many-sided view of complex problems. The viewer must constantly keep in mind the limitations of newscasting as it now exists, applying principles of propaganda analysis to everything he views and supplement this media with the more extensive reporting to be found in newspapers and weekly news magazines. Questions to ask are:

1. What pictures about the event were <u>not</u> shown?
2. Whose viewpoint about the event was <u>not</u> presented?
3. Does the commentator maintain objectivity and neutrality in what he says and in the tone of his voice?

News commentaries: it is obvious in viewing some programs that presenters are on too often, too soon after the event, or before additional information about the event has become available, even to news sleuths.

News commentators with really divergent ideas about the event are rarely presented so that regular commentators share a relatively narrow range of viewpoints.

The habitual viewer of these programs would do well to start a notebook in which he lists the ideological stance of each of the commentators whom he customarily views.

727 Quiz programs, documentaries and information programs

DD: 791.457 LC: PN 1992.8FS

Quiz programs are useful for homebound individuals who watch TV or carry on other passive activities in which there is no requirement for them to respond. Quiz programs offer the opportunity for the viewer to anticipate the answer and thus participate actively in the activity. This promotes a mental alertness and a positive interaction with mental stimuli. Once this problem-solving attitude has been achieved, it may be reapplied to other types of TV programs, such as predicting who did it in who-done-its, the points the speakers will make next in speeches, commercials, etc. This both adds zest to viewing and changes the viewer from a passive tube-drugged addict to an anticipatory, sophisticated interacting critic.

Documentaries and information programs are among the most useful of TV presentations. Through the medium of film, many places and human events may be communicated to the viewer more effectively than through any other medium. In contrast to news programs, they devote enough time to the subject to give the viewer a reasonably comprehensive coverage of the subject. Because of this slower pace, if they are biased in coverage or commentary, it becomes quickly apparent. Documentaries are especially valuable in presenting material on little known places and events, such as anthropological studies of primitive peoples.

728 Educational course programs

DD: 791.457 LC: LB 1044.7, PN 1992.57

These programs are highly useful pedagogical devices and may eventually replace the classroom lecture. Their chief limitations now are that they are banished to the fringes of acceptable viewing time and wind up being offered at 6 or 7:00 A.M. They are particularly useful for the homebound individual who perhaps more easily than others can rearrange his schedule to arise early for these pre-breakfast classes. A chief advantage over many TV information programs is the continuity which permits a sense of achievement and personal growth to develop in the viewer. Over a period of time, the viewer sees himself making progress in learning the subject and this is a positive reinforcement to attend more closely, do more outside reading,etc.

730 Entertainment and Drama Activities

Environmental Factors		Social-Psychological Factors	
Indoor	Outdoor	Aesthetic	Utilitarian
No specific environment		Pre-patterned	
Modicum of space		Abstract	Concrete
Requires little or no equipment		Group effort	Individual effort
Equipment normally at hand		Structured	
		Supervised	
		Little opportunity for recognition	

Cost of equipment and supplies: 1972 price range

Tickets - $2.00-4.00

Impairment Limitations

blind	M1	balance	+	hands impaired:	1	2
low vision	+	seizures	+	reaching	+	+
hearing	+	aphasia:		handling	+	+
speech	+	receptive	+	fingering	+	+
retardation	+	expressive	+	feeling	+	+
memory	+	mixed	+	no hands +		
impaired:						
stooping	+	wheel chair	M2	bed patient	0	
kneeling	+	semi-ambulant	M2	respiratory	+	
crouching	+	Class III heart	+	Energy Expenditure in METS:	1.2 - 3.2	
crawling	+	Class IV heart	0			

M1 usually need sighted companion
M2 check on whether ramps or elevators give access to buildings and availability of toilet facilities

731 Going to circuses, fairs, carnivals, amusement parks, rodeos, etc.

DD: 791.3 LC: GV 1801-1855

There is something about the atmosphere of the circuses, carnivals, fairs, and amusement parks that makes all of us children again: fear of indigestion won't deter us from eating cotton candy and peanuts, and nobody worries about maintaining his dignity while he is riding on a roller coaster. Circuses and carnivals usually only come to an area once or twice a year; much of the fun of going to them stems from the fact that they are once-in-a-while events. Even roller coasters pall after a number of rides--even the most avid amusement park fans only visit them occasionally, lest the magic be lost.

Circuses, carnivals, and fairs provide the individual with an opportunity to participate in unusual activities while retaining his anonymity--if he wants to get excited about the prospect of hitting a target with a baseball, nobody is going to tell him he looks foolish.

Along with the festival atmosphere of circuses, carnivals, and amusement parks, fairs, especially country fairs, have the added dimension of practical purposes. Livestock, crops, and the products of farm kitchens are entered in competitions and judged, and each entrant has the opportunity to compare his work with the work of others and learn from them. Meanwhile, major manufacturers exhibit the latest in equipment, and there are many entertainment activities to thoroughly blend business and pleasure.

Carnivals, fairs, and circuses are often fund-raising events. The firemen's carnival, designed to raise money for the local fire department, is an annual event in many areas. The church fair is a particularly American institution; handmade household articles and clothing and homemade goodies are the special delights of such affairs.

The rodeo has fallen into disrepute in recent years because of the alleged cruelty to the animals involved. Critics say that techniques which may have been valid in a real-life need situation--roping and tying a steer, for example--ought not to be used for entertainment; some also claim that the "bucking broncos" are actually docile horses cruelly prodded into performing wildly. The individual will have to decide for himself, in view of these considerations, whether he wishes to patronize rodeos. It is of course important to remember that conditions can vary greatly from one show to the next, and all ought not to be judged by the actions of what may be a minority.

Circuses, carnivals, fairs, amusement parks, rodeos, etc. are particularly suitable to group activity. They offer such a wide range of things to do and see that people of varying interests and abilities are sure to find things that will interest them. They are situations in which it is relatively easy to supervise a group, and the individual who, for example, takes a group of children to a carnival, is apt to enjoy himself quite as much as his charges do. As e.e. cummings said, "Damn everything but the circus!"

732 Going to exhibitions, e.g., auto shows, flower shows, hobby shows, sportsmen shows, etc.

DD: 580.74

This is one of the best ways to become acquainted with the equipment required for an avocational activity. It is especially useful in finding out all of the latest equipment available since most shows are sponsored by manufacturers in order to sell equipment. There are many free handouts describing equipment, but other useful information may be available in handouts without cost as well. Some salesmen at these exhibitions are very knowledgeable about the activity and may be willing to describe the activity in considerable detail.

733 Movie going

DD: 791.43 LC: PN 1992-9

In addition to the sheer entertainment offered by almost any movie, the selective viewer may choose movies portraying thought-provoking ideas. Reading one or more reviews of movies will encourage wiser choices. One of the advantages of large cities is the much wider choice available. Foreign films and revivals of classic movies frequently offer more stimulating fare than the most recent American productions. More and more universities, churches and other non-commercial sources are sponsoring revivals of the better movies. In addition to the standard commercial films, there is a wealth of documentary films, training films, and travelogues in 16 mm. film. Most large universities have a 16 mm. film library with reasonable rentals for nonprofit use. Movie going can offer much more variety of experience than TV watching.

734 Going to ballet and other dance presentations

DD: 792.8 LC: GV 1787

Enjoyment of rhythmic movements, appreciation of meaning and emotion conveyed through the dance, these interests bring one to dance presentations.

Ballet, the most serious and disciplined of the various dance forms, is presented at its professional best by regular dance troupes and companies. Attendance at these presentations is often a glamorous affair in itself, a social event of the season. Though this is not the central attraction of the evening, still it is part of the aura that is brought to fulfillment in the ballet itself. A world is created that evening, a world which is somehow more beautiful, more mysterious, more complete than that of our everydays. That the men and women appear more than their everyday selves, that there is music and excitement and glamour in their words and demeanor, this is all fitting prelude to the world of the symbol and the abstract and the timeless reality which the dance conveys.

There is form to this fantasy however. Just as the best dancers are not the best without much work and discipline and persistence, so the heightened enjoyment of their art is not without understanding of style and technique, as well as background in music, history and literature. This is not to say that without this background the ballet cannot be enjoyed.

(cont. on next page)

734 Going to ballet and other dance presentations (cont.)

Forms, colors, and patterns of movement are pleasurable to most. Perhaps, though, they might find other forms of dance more to their liking. Dance expresses itself in an exciting variety, from the most primitive of rhythmic movements to carefully choreographed exercises in group coordination. People with interest in particular cultures or with strong ethnic identification might enjoy the native dances. These are often presented at the "Y" or on college campuses or at community centers. Choreography is often a central component of variety shows, talent shows, and TV specials. Tap dances, square dances, and modern dances are almost regular fare. Pleasure comes from the visual display and the rhythmical structure.

735 Going to children's and high school presentations of plays, pageants, etc.

DD: 791.62 LC: PN 6120.A4-5

The anticipated lack of professional performance is often offset by the enthusiasm of the performers and their often charming personal selves which show through the roles they are enacting. The audience not only observes the overt play but frequently a play within a play comprised of the drama of a developing personality coping with new roles. Children and youth need audiences so that player and audience become an interacting team.

Since schools are neighborhood institutions, attending school plays and pageants is more convenient for the aged and disabled than traveling farther afield. Relatives and friends help make an enthusiastic audience.

736 Going to university or little theater group presentations

DD: 792.02 LC: PN 2267

For many, the accomplished amateur theater group is as satisfying as a professional performance. In some plays, more suitable casting than in professional performances is possible because there is a wider variety of potential actors from whom to choose. The amateur actors may substitute greater zest in their performance for full professional competence because for them it is play rather than work and they are usually involved in it for a limited number of performances. Members of the audience enjoy seeing people they know on the stage.

737 Going to professional theater presentations

DD: 792.1-.8 LC: PN 2074, PN 2000-3299

Stylized in one way or another, professional theater presentations portray, satirize, or burlesque the human scene to provide new perspective on ideas, feelings, and relationships. Because professional theater presentations are done with competence, the vision, illusion, or idea the playwright wishes to convey is usually more convincing than it is in amateur presentations.

The craftsmanship of a professional actor is intellectually pleasing to observe in addition to the absorption the audience may have in the plot, the character, or the allegorical theme. A repertory theater uses the same actors sequentially in different roles. This has the disadvantage that a given actor is identified with the role he had in an earlier play. After the audience has seen him in a number of plays, however, this effect is cancelled out.

Environmental Factors	Social-Psychological Factors
Indoor	Aesthetic Utilitarian
No specific environment	Pre-patterned
Modicum of space	Abstract
Requires little or no equipment	Individual effort
Equipment normally at hand	Unstructured
	Unsupervised
	Little opportunity for recognition

Cost of equipment and supplies: 1972 price range

Magazine subscriptions - $3.00-25.00 /yearly
Newspapers - 1.00 - 5.00/weekly
Books - 1.00-100.00

Impairment Limitations

blind	S1	balance	+	hands impaired:	1	2
low vision	S2	seizures	+	reaching	+	+
hearing	+	aphasia:		handling	+	M1
speech	+	receptive	0	fingering	+	M1
retardation	0	expressive	+	feeling	+	+
memory	+	mixed	0	no hands	M1	

impaired:					
stooping	+	wheel chair	+	bed patient	+
kneeling	+	semi-ambulant	+	respiratory	+
crouching	+	Class III heart	+	Energy Expenditure in METS:	1.2
crawling	+	Class IV heart	+		

S1 talking books and tapes
S2 large print
M1 need book holder and/or page turner

740 Reading and Literature Appreciation Activities

DD: 800 LC: PN 83

Reading can be a vital source of information and enjoyment for anyone whose contacts are limited. Information acquired through reading can give a shy individual the confidence he needs to enter into a conversation. Although reading seems a passive activity, the reader actually enters into a conversation with the author, growing in ways that are not open to the person who plants himself in front of a television set for hours of non-selective viewing. The literature of the world, accumulated over thousands of years, is varied enough to suit the taste and challenge the intellect of anyone willing to investigate his local public library.

Some of the reading and literature appreciation activities described in the following sections are available to the blind or otherwise visually impaired through the use of braille, tapes, or records (talking books).

741 Newspapers

DD: 070 LC: AN, PN 4784.L6

Although the broadcast media have taken over much of the job of reporting spot news as it happens, the newspaper remains the single most convenient and comprehensive source through which to inform oneself about occurrences in the world. In addition to brief factual reports of events, newspapers are turning more and more to interpretive reporting and analysis of events in their historical and current perspectives--the tasks at which it can out-perform the broadcast media on a day-to-day basis. Large city newspapers tend to strive for "paper of record" news reports, carrying all of what they consider the important news for the day from throughout the world; community papers concentrate on local news and the effects which state, national and world events will have on the areas they serve.

The newspaper, of course, serves other functions in addition to reporting news: the editorial page and letters to the editor provide a forum for comment on social situations; announcements of meetings are a service provided to community organizations; listings of radio and television programming, movies and critical reviews allow the reader to choose his media fare; marriage, birth, and death announcements facilitate keeping up with the important events in the lives of friends and acquaintances and fulfilling connected social obligations. Reading a newspaper (or ideally, newspapers, if more than one type is available) enables one to choose, by scanning headlines, which events he wishes to be informed of, and to find out about situations and events happening around him.

742 Popular nontechnical magazines, e.g., Life, Time, Reader's Digest, etc.

DD: 050 LC: AP, Z 6945.A2, Z 6947-6962

General interest magazines deal with contemporary topics in an appealing, non-technical manner, aimed at the individual of average or slightly superior intelligence and general knowledge. Often they contain some of the same features of the newspaper, such as book and movie reviews, but because of their longer production times and more highly specialized staff, they

(cont. on next page)

742 Popular nontechnical magazines, e.g., Life, Time, Reader's Digest, etc. (cont.) are able to deal with these topics and with events in the political and economic arenas at greater length and in more depth.

Popular magazines usually have strong visual appeal, often including many color pictures and other illustrations; their format is such that the text of their articles is usually easier to read than is standard newsprint. This makes them particularly valuable for the individual with minimal visual impairment, as their compact, summary nature makes them valuable to the person who does not have the time for regular, thorough reading of daily newspapers.

743 Special interest magazines, e.g., Sports Illustrated, Ladies' Home Journal, etc.

DD: 050 LC: AP, AI

While the number of general interest magazines has declined in the last quarter century, magazines catering to the needs of special interest groups have proliferated. Often distributed nationally, these magazines bring enthusiasts into contact with each other and with the latest developments in their particular fields of interest, whether the field be needlepoint or scuba diving. Other magazines serve political, religious, or social groups, or are designed for one large segment of the population (women, teenagers, sports fans).

An interesting change has come about during the past few years in the traditional "women's magazines." In addition to the four F's (food, fiction, family and fashion), these magazines are now carrying articles about women's liberation, consumerism, the political scene, and other topics once considered outside the range of interest of the mythical typical American housewife.

744 Technical journals, e.g., Journal of the American Chemical Society, American Sociological Review, etc.

DD: 050 LC: AI

Except for monographs, research reports and some books, technical journals offer the maximum intellectual challenge to be found in reading as an avocational activity. Omitting ad hoc reports and papers delivered before learned societies, journal articles present the most recent thinking and the most authoritative knowledge expressed in writing in technical fields. Even so, there may be a one to two year publication lag and three to four years may elapse between the time the data was gathered and the article published. Most journal articles are written in jargon and usually only individuals trained in the profession will understand the full implications of the material.

Technical journals enable the professional to keep up with the latest developments in his field. They provide a forum for the dissemination of research findings and a place for the individual researcher to present his findings to his colleagues and solicit evaluation and feedback. Technical magazines of this type are generally more complete in their treatment of the topics they cover than are the general magazines, which necessarily must attempt to simplify presentation of ideas and data.

745-746

745 Fiction: plays, short stories, novels

DD: 808.82-.833, 812, 813 LC: PN 1-9, PN 45, PN 80, PN 500-519, PN 3311-3503

The reading of fiction, like most reading, can be approached on any of several levels. For example, the short stories which appear in Good Housekeeping and the short stories of Flannery O'Connor are quite different in thematic treatment, depth, and difficulty, yet the same reader, depending on his mood at the moment, can enjoy both kinds of stories. Similarly, the person who enjoys reading good light novels, like Agatha Christie's mysteries, may also enjoy heavier works which demand more of him as a reader.

The chief distinguishing characteristic of prose fiction is that it is divorced from the real world, yet retains similarities to reality. In most cases, the reader can identify with one or more of the characters; he can use the ficticious situation to escape the problems of his own life, or he can gain insight into his own problems from the way in which the author/playwright has the characters resolve conflicts.

746 Non-fiction works

DD: 808.06692 LC: CT, CT 101

Fifty years ago, 80% of all books published were novels; today novels make up only 10% of new books.* This change reflects not only the much-touted "information explosion," but also the rising interest of the average reader in finding out the causes of and solutions to the problems he sees around him. It is also reflective of the fact that modern Americans get much of their entertainment from sources other than books, and are most likely to go to books when they want facts, analyses, or instructions in how to carry out some activity. Although some readers of non-fiction have wide-ranging tastes, many prefer to concentrate on a particular area in which they happen to be interested, e.g., politics, economics, history, or medicine.

* "Fiction of the 60's," The Milwaukee Public Library Reader and Calendar of Local Events, Vol. 27, No. 52, December 29, 1970.

747 Discussion groups concerned with fictional, non-fictional works

DD: 801.950, 809 LC: PN 20-29, PN 855

These discussion groups are one of the most useful devices for bringing together people interested in abstract ideas to share them. That everyone reads the same book or article prior to the discussion ensures that they have a common ground upon which to start. Whether the book itself is the focus of discussion or merely triggers a discussion of other topics is irrelevant.

The satisfying aspect of discussion groups is that they offer the opportunity to come to grips with what others think and in the process, clarify one's own ideas.

If the same membership continues to meet in a discussion group over a period of time then certain additional dimensions of interpersonal relationships develop which are described under the category "Book Clubs (953)."

748 Poetry

DD: 808.81, 811 LC: PN 1010-1525

The individual who enjoys reading poetry is the kind of person who's not always in a hurry, but is willing to take time to appreciate something he likes. Poetry cannot be skimmed or read quickly; good poetry, especially, demands careful reading. Poetry is the most compact form of literature. The poet chooses each word with care, to serve a particular purpose; if the reader ignores the word, if he does not bother to ask himself "Why this word, and not another?" he is apt to lose much of the meaning of the poem.

There are many different kinds of poetry and vogues change frequently. Sometimes people refuse or are unable to recognize the value of poetry if they are not familiar and comfortable with its form; a fan of Elizabeth Barrett Browning's sonnets may not believe that the work of e.e. cummings is "real" poetry. Most people still think of poetry in terms of rhyme and meter, lines and verses; if one has a firmly fixed notion of what poetry is, it is sometimes difficult to approach with an open mind something which does not fit' that notion. Additionally, such a mystique has grown up around the reading of poetry that many people are intimidated by any poetry which they cannot comprehend immediately and easily. The process of overcoming this intimidation can often be speeded with the help of someone who is knowledgeable in the art of poetry analysis and can show that a difficult piece of poetry, if approached properly, may not be so much mysterious as it is complex and wonderful.

750 Art and Music Appreciation

Environmental Factors		Social-Psychological Factors
Indoor	Outdoor	Aesthetic
No specific environment		Pre-patterned
Modicum of space		Abstract
Requires little or no equipment	Equipment a major factor	Individual effort
		Structured
Equipment normally at hand	Equipment not necessarily at hand	Supervised
		Little opportunity for recognition

Cost of equipment and supplies: 1972 price range

records - $2.00-10.00
tapes - 3.00-15.00
concerts - 1.00-25.00
museums - 0.00-2.00
courses - 10.00-50.00/ credit

Impairment Limitations

blind	S1	balance	+	hands impaired:	1	2
low vision	S1	seizures	+	reaching	+	+
hearing	S2	aphasia:		handling	+	+
speech	+	receptive	+	fingering	+	+
retardation	+	expressive	+	feeling	+	+
memory	+	mixed	+	no hands +		

impaired:					
stooping	+	wheel chair	M1	bed patient	+
kneeling	+	semi-ambulant	M1	respiratory	+
crouching	+	Class III heart	+	Energy Expenditure in METS: 1.2-3.2	
crawling	+	Class IV heart	0		

S1 except art gallery and museums
S2 except lectures and music
M1 check on whether ramps or elevators give access to buildings, check availability of toilet facilities

751 Record and/or tape collection listening

DD: 789.91 LC: ML 111.5, 157.3

Many aspects of music appreciation are highly personal. Tastes are affected by religious or cultural backgrounds. This element of individual preference may make group listening and/or discussion less enjoyable for those who are isolated from others in their choice of music. If this isolation is imposed rather than preferred (some would rather listen by themselves), there may be community resources at hand to lead these musical mavericks to others of their brand. Private collections can be expanded through purchase or loans, either from the library or fellow enthusiasts.

752 Group listening and/or discussion of records, tapes, programs, etc.

DD: 789.91 LC: LB 1044.4, 1044.3

Listening to music in groups may be very informal and spontaneous or somewhat planned as get-togethers with family or friends. Visitors may be asked to bring some of their own records or tapes for more variety, or records may be borrowed from public libraries. The purpose may be simply to share the music or to promote other activities such as singing, playing instruments, dancing or partying. Persons may want to gather for specific musical programs on radio or television for any of the above reasons or for educational value.

Groups may also gather to listen in order to learn about various kinds of music forms. Listening to the recording of an opera or a symphony before attending a live performance may facilitate a more complete understanding and appreciation of the performance. Groups may gather at a member's home or find some central location, perhaps a listening room at a local library, church or agency,

A vital area of music appreciation, that of individual interpretations and attitudes, can be covered in group discussions. In a heterogeneous group, individuals can learn from one another and develop their own attitudes and tastes. Discussing ideas and feelings about music may concretize vague impressions and develop fluency of expressions. Musicians among the group might be encouraged to add to discussions with their knowledge of musical skills and structure or by playing and/or singing.

Individuals can make this a regular activity by enrolling in music appreciation courses or joining music study clubs or listening groups, if accessible in the community.

For further information see:

Community Welfare Council of Milwaukee County, Recreation for the Homebound. Milwaukee, 1958.

Danford, Howard G., Creative Leadership in Recreation. Boston: Allyn and Bacon, 1964.

National Recreation Association, Recreation for the Handicapped in the Community Setting. New York, 1965.

753

753 Going to informal musical events, e.g., park concerts, music festivals, etc.
753 Music festivals
DD: 780.73 LC: ML 35-38

These festivals are normally temporary events, lasting from two days to a week or so. Sometimes they combine professional and amateur musicians in the same festival. Usually rather large numbers of musicians and a wide variety of music styles are featured. The audience is given an opportunity to see and hear all these at one festival. Festivals are usually arranged for large gatherings and are outdoor. Some are annual events, such as the Newport Jazz Festival; some are one time only. State fairs and other festivals which are not solely musical often provide nightly musical entertainment, usually including many top performers.

753 Park concerts

DD: 780.79 LC: ML 25.7, ML 40-44

Park concerts provide a somewhat unique experience to the listener. They may be held in the afternoon or evening. Admission is either free or only a nominal fee. The expanse and beauty of the outdoors adds an indescribable element to the music. This is an inexpensive way to enhance the aesthetic experience of enjoying music. Open space in parks offers conditions advantageous to persons who might have difficulty entering and leaving indoor concerts, especially wheelchair patients.

753 Amateur indoor concerts

These concerts have a vast range of type and quality of music. Some examples of amateur concerts are instrumental recitals, glee clubs, musical plays, orchestral performances, school bands, and talent shows. The featured performers are usually local. Depending on their talent, the quality of the concerts might be excellent, even approaching that of professional concerts. Personal acquaintance with a performer may enhance listening pleasure.

For further information see:

The Athletic Institute, The Recreation Program. Chicago, 1963.

754 Going to formal musical events, e.g., operas, symphonies, etc.

DD: 782.1, 785.11-.12 LC: ML 385-8, ML 40, M 1001, ML 1255

These events include all styles of music; musicians, from internationally famous opera companies to popular singers, are considered professional entertainers. Professional concerts offer the listener an opportunity to strengthen his acquaintance with music and perhaps gain deeper insight into favored pieces. When full orchestras perform, the audience can appreciate the beauty and intricacy of the many playing as one.

Admission is normally quite expensive, depending on performers and location. Free tickets are occasionally available from people who hold season tickets but are not able to attend a particular performance and are anxious that someone make use of the ticket. Low-priced tickets may be available for students. Special concerts are sometimes given for special groups, e.g., school children.

755 Attending lectures and/or taking courses on music

DD: 781 LC: MT

This type of activity may be pursued by the musician who wishes to intensify and complement his active musical work (e.g., composer, director, singer, instrumentalist), or it may be sought by one whose interest in music is more abstract—theory, development, history of music. The courses for either may be the same. They are offered by colleges and universities, by conservatories and other schools of music, and sometimes even by secondary schools. The courses may deal with the highly rigorous and regulated principles of classical music, the improvisations of jazz and non-Western music, or the simpler rhythms and melodies of popular music.

The non-musician who treasures his musical sense will value these contacts with the musical world. TV broadcasts (e.g., Leonard Bernstein's Young People's Concerts) and library resources (published lectures and other works on music) have the advantages of formal lectures and courses without the physical and financial demands.

756 Going to art festivals

DD: 707.4, 708 LC: N 8700-8850

Art festivals, like music festivals, are exhibits of short duration and intense activity. The subjects are usually modern, the artists contemporary (amateur and professional), the air informal and the excitement contagious. Often these are street festivals, spotlighting local talent, with art schools or university art departments sponsoring the event for fun and profit. Artists will sometimes demonstrate their techniques. These festivals are attended by the curious, amateurs, and prospective buyers. This type of spontaneous exhibit most often appeals to those who enjoy novelty and innovation in art.

757 Going to museums and public art galleries

DD: 708, 726.7 LC: AM, N 400-490

Museums and public galleries cater to the wide variety of public tastes in art, although some specialize, collecting and showing one type of art. Admission is usually free; visitors have complete freedom to look at as many or as few works as desired or can go on tours. Since mind and feelings, which are utilized in looking at works of art, are faculties which tire easily, it is recommended that individuals look at relatively few works of art in each visit. Persons who spend only three to four seconds on each work do not really see; they miss the artistic experience and are not engaging in an art appreciation activity.

Much can be learned by this activity, e g., ability to recognize artist's styles and famous works. Desire to learn more about art or even to develop one's own talents might be another by-product.

This activity, although not physically strenuous, requires a good deal of standing and walking around; persons who tire very easily can plan to sit down at intervals, Conditions of museums and galleries should be known for persons who might have difficulty entering and leaving and/or climbing stairs.

For further information see:

Gettings, Fred, The Meaning and Wonder of Art. New York: Golden Press, 1963.

Faulkner, Ray, Ziegfeld, Edwin, and Hill, Gerald, Art Today. New York: Henry Holt and Co., 1941.

Morman, Jean Mary, Art: A Wonder and a World. Blauvelt, New York: Art Education, Inc., 1967.

_____, Art: A Wonder and a World: To the Teacher. Blauvelt, New York: Art Education, Inc., 1967.

758 Attending lectures and/or taking courses on art

DD: 701.8, 707 LC: N 7430-7433

Many kinds of courses are offered: credit courses, audit courses, discussion clubs, seminars, courses on educational television, and correspondence courses. For the homebound in particular, correspondence or television courses would be of interest. Courses can teach how artists work, what various media and subjects they use, what they are trying to portray or communicate. The purpose is not to influence individual opinions, but to help individuals to discover and develop their own tastes, to develop discriminating, intelligent judgements. Emphasis is learning to depart from looking at works of art merely to identify, teaching individuals to see aspects of a work of art beyond "what it is." Learning the language of the arts (color, shape, texture) yields greater capacity for truly understanding and appreciating works of art. Courses may enhance visits to art collections. Learning about techniques of artists may aid in developing one's own talent. Some courses may help individuals to understand how the arts relate to comtemporary living. Courses in general may allow individuals to better and more openly and intelligently approach the arts.

For further information see:

Gettings, Fred, The Meaning and Wonder of Art. New York: Golden Press, 1963.

Faulkner, Ray, Ziegfeld, Edwin and Hill, Gerald, Art Today. New York: Henry Holt and Co., 1941.

Morman, Jean Mary, Art: A Wonder and a World. Blauvelt, New York: Art Education, Inc., 1967.

_____, Art: A Wonder and a World: To the Teacher. Blauvelt, New York: Art Education, Inc., 1967.

760 Traveling

Environmental Factors	Social-Psychological Factors	
Outdoor	Aesthetic	
No specific environment	Creative	Pre-patterned
	Concrete	
Unlimited space	Group effort	Individual effort
Requires little or no equipment	Structured	Unstructured
Equipment normally at hand	Supervised	Unsupervised
	Opportunity for recognition	Little opportunity for recognition

Cost of equipment and supplies: 1972 price range

admission fees - $0.00-50.00

Impairment Limitations

blind	M1	balance	M2	hands impaired:	1	2
low vision	+	seizures	M2	reaching	+	+
hearing	+	aphasia:		handling	+	+
speech	+	receptive	M2	fingering	+	+
retardation	M2	expressive	M2	feeling	+	+
memory	M2	mixed	M2	no hands	+	
impaired:						
stooping	+	wheel chair	M3	bed patient	0	
kneeling	+	semi-ambulant	+	respiratory	+	
crouching	+	Class III heart	+	Energy Expenditure in METS: 1.2-4.5		
crawling	+	Class IV heart	0			

M1 need sighted companion
M2 need companion for guidance and protection
M3 need folding wheelchair for car

760 Traveling

DD: 910.2, 910.4 LC: G 149-157, G 200-306

761 Informal outings, e.g, trips to museums, zoos, lakefront, etc.

DD: 708 LC: SB 481-5

These activities--picnics, all-day outings at the park, the beach, on private and public land--are activities for families or small groups. The day may include food--either ready-to-eat or cooked over outdoor fires, free play--on park grass or beach sand, visits to zoos and gardens, informal games, walks, rest and quiet leisure for reading and talking. This is the form of outdoor fun that is universal--people enjoy getting outdoors in all seasons, wherever there is a good outdoor setting.

Some large picnic groups call for organization, yet the individual can enjoy such informal activities as contests, picnics , clam bakes, or corn roasts. These outings may be promoted by fraternal organizations, schools, churches or neighborhoods.

Precautions for the aged and some physically impaired persons are adequate clothing for protection against cold, rain, sun and wind. Toilet facilities available to wheelchair patients must be considered.

For further information see:

Athletic Institute, The, The Recreation Program. Chicago: The Athletic Institute, 1963.

762 Trips to visit friends, relatives

DD: 910.2-.4 LC: G 149-157, G 200-306

Visits to friends and relatives are very important to maintain close social ties. In a society where there is frequent moving about in search of jobs, education or training or to take better jobs, the continuation of long-term friendships and contacts with relatives becomes increasingly important for a sense of belonging. Frequent visiting improves the relationships, which can also be improved by planning on how the relationship can best be augmented. This may include planning to avoid topics on which there is disagreement or planning to inquire about the things about which the other person may be very knowledgeable but does not voice in ordinary conversation. For instance, older relatives frequently have fascinating stories of their childhood experiences. Some relationships thrive on a non-verbal basis such as playing chess or checkers.

763 Trips to enjoy seasonal scenery

DD: 910.2-.4 LC: G 149-157, G 200-306

These trips might be local or long-distance ones made to see unusual sights, usually made by car. Local sights might be the dogwood, blue-bonnet or azalea trails and garden tours, or the acres of apple blossoms or large pansy beds near towns. One might travel some distance in order to see the cherry blossom

(cont. on next page)

763 Trips to enjoy seasonal scenery (cont.)
in Washington, D.C., or the autumn foliage or snow-covered hills of northern climates. The enjoyment of these trips may be enhanced by photographing, sketching or painting scenes or by classifying and collecting botanical specimens.

764 Trips to national or state parks

DD: 719.32, 910.2-.4 LC: SB 481-5, G 139-149

These trips offer a wide variety of sights, including geyers or redwoods, canyons or glens, glaciers or deserts, tropical swamps or petrified forests. Such trips can be made into informal outings or short or long camping trips for families or relatively small groups. Knowledge about conservation and history can be enhanced on these trips. Many descriptive pamphlets are available from the Government Printing Office. The enjoyment of these trips may be hampered for the aged or physically impaired if adequate protection against the weather is not provided. Another important consideration is the kind of toilet facilities available to wheelchair patients.

For further information see:

Keating, Ted (ed.), The Outdoor Encyclopedia. New York: A.S. Barnes and Co., 1957.

765 Trips to historic sites

DD: 910.2-.4 LC: G 149-157, NA 9335-9355

Historic site visits make history seem alive and meaningful. Special devices such as the electric map at Gettysburg are particularly vivid teaching devices. Having seen an historical site creates an information base on which reading about historical events may be more firmly located. Seeing the size of rivers or the height of hills where classic events took place enables us to form our own opinions of the textbook interpretations of what supposedly took place. The logic of some military strategies may appear unbelievable when the actual terrain has been examined. Visiting historical sites may be an excellent propaganda analysis device to enable us to evaluate many questionable historical explanations.

766 Trips to conservation centers, e.g., wildlife preserves, bird sanctuaries, etc.

These trips may be very informative while offering opportunity to observe wildlife in natural settings. One may become acquainted with various creatures, learn to distinguish one species from another and study their habits. Although many kinds of birds or mammals may be seen throughout the year, greatest numbers are present during spring and autumn migrations of birds. The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife provides free information (pamphlets available for most of the larger refuges) about refuges and encourages visitors to inquire as to conditions and facilities at specific refuges before going. Firearms are prohibited at all times, except on areas where present regulations permit opening certain locations to shooting in season. "Conservation Safaris" (e.g., to Alaska, to everglades) to learn about our resources, discover wilderness beauty and learn of management problems of some conservation centers, are sponsored by Natural Wildlife Federation, 1412 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.
(cont. on next page)

766 Trips to conservation centers (cont.)

For further information see:

Butcher, Devereux, Exploring our Natural Wild Life Refuges. Boston: Houghton-Mifflin Co., 1963.

767 Inter-state travel

DD: 910.2-.4 LC: G 149-157

Travel in different states helps one to understand the vast differences in climate, topography, density of population, degree of industralization, type of industry, type and amount of recreation facilities, and the wealth and poverty of the various states. Also apparent is the way in which states have met the needs of their people in the quality and quantity of major road networks, secondary road networks, rest stops, parks, public schools, and public universities. Many economic and political events are better understood after viewing a polluted river, sniffing the smog, or, on the brighter side, traveling 50 miles without meeting another car.

768 Foreign travel

DD: 910.41 LC: G 149-157

Any travel broadens perspectives and should make for more objectivity about personal and local events. Foreign travel, by removing us more completely from our own limited perspective, should be the most effective in this broadening process. Travel to those countries with cultures least like ours is obviously likely to have the most impact. However, a psychological attitude which makes an individual capable of absorbing new stimuli is essential for any change in his outlook to occur. It is necessary to perceive, understand and appreciate foreign cultures in terms of their values, not ours.

770 Religious Activities

Environmental Factors	Social-Psychological Factors	
Indoor	Aesthetic	
No specific environment	Pre-patterned	
Modicum of space	Abstract	
Requires little of no equipment	Group effort	Individual effort
Equipment normally at hand	Structured	
	Supervised	
	Opportunity for recognition	

Impairment Limitations

blind	M1	balance	+	hands impaired:	1	2
low vision	+	seizures	+	reaching	+	+
hearing	S1	aphasia:		handling	+	+
speech	+	receptive	+	fingering	+	+
retardation	+	expressive	+	feeling	+	+
memory	+	mixed	+	no hands +		

impaired:					
stooping	+	wheel chair	M2	bed patient	S2
kneeling	+	semi-ambulant	M2	respiratory	+
crouching	+	Class III heart	+	Energy Expenditure in METS: 1.2 - 3.2	
crawling	+	Class IV heart	S2		

M1 may need sighted companion
M2 check on whether ramps or elevators give access to church buildings and availability of toilet facilities
S1 except radio
S2 limited to religious activities carried on at home

770 Religious Activities

DD: 291.7 LC: BX

Religious activities are manifestations of a persons's most subjective experience. The religious experience is personal,,individual, and at the same time carried on within a social context. The values one affirms as a result of his religious experience give a unity to his personal life and form the basis for social relationships. Religious affiliation provides a context within which one establishes his personal identity. Religious orientation may foster a sense of personal growth and a sense of community.

Whether or not one gives even tacit acceptance to religious behavior as an authentic expression of human experience, one can hardly deny it is a powerful influence, especially in altering or fostering behavioral characteristics. A powerful religious experience will often be cited as the turning point in a person's life. This might seem the ideal tool with which to sublimate or redirect destructive or ineffective social traits, but its very strength is its weakness. The religious experience is intensely personal, very subjective and may easily incorporate other than religious influences into its expression. Outside interference into an established religious system is a tricky business and usually not a very profitable one. Even those to whom the authority is ordained (e.g., Catholic priests, who enjoy this kind of deference more than most other ministers of faith) cannot always break through the shield of religious defences. Religion may be used as the justification for all manner of selfish and non-religious acts, but only those who wish to listen will hear of their failings.

The activities listed in this category suggest some of the possible ways of demonstrating and perfecting one's religious life. It should be recognized that participation in these gives one a sense of fellowship, belonging, identity, personal worth and transcendence of self. The activities appeal to emotional, spiritual and intellectual dimensions of a person's life. One person's form of participation may not be another's. These activities may be vehicles for the best of what religious experience has to offer.

771 Individual prayer and contemplation

DD: 291.43 LC: BV 200-227, BV 4800-4870

The individual engages in this for the very personal expressions of his experience. What is involved is completely dependent upon the individual, but generally it is an attempt to increase one's personal growth, a striving toward a more perfect expression of one's faith. The religious exercises may be under the direction of another, a spiritual counselor whose assistance is sought. This activity is a representation of the intensely subjective and personal nature of religious experience.

772-775

772 Home reading and discussion of religious materials

DD: 291.4 LC: BV 228

The desire to know more about one's faith is quite common an event, even though it is hardly ever considered simply an academic exercise. More often, it is directed to the practical affair of how one is to live within the context of his religious affiliation. How one's life is to be carried on is a crucial point. Gleaning information and getting together to talk about it may assist one's efforts at personal growth. The social context of the discussion lends a balance and adds the dimension of the consideration of the other in one's religious practices.

773 Radio listening to church services

DD: 291.43 LC: BV 170-199

Small groups can organize to listen to outstanding sermons or regular services and to discuss them. Programs may be recorded and replayed. The handicapped or elderly person who has difficulty actually attending a church for reasons of physical impairment or lack of transportation has an excellent opportunity here to "attend" a service. There would be a special advantage in listening regularly to the same program. Impairments which may preclude this activity are receptive aphasia and deafness.

774 Watching telecasts of church services

DD: 291.43 LC: PN 1992.6

The homebound may participate in religious events through broadcasts on TV. This helps establish the social context and the sense of community which functions in religious participation. The broadcasts of special events, e.g., the coverage of Pope Paul's visit to the UN, makes a singular occasion available to all and may increase a sense of unity among the worshipping community.

775 Sporadic attendance at church services

DD: 291.43 LC: BV 4800-4870, BX

This may be the practice characteristic of those whose ties to the religious organization are tenuous. They may be undecided as to their status in the organization. Perhaps by force of their upbringing they cannot break the tie altogether. This may also be the behavior of those who have affirmed a religious life, but do not consider church services an integral part of it. Or it may be that they are dissatisfied with the church services as an expression of their religious experience. The dissatisfaction that seems to underlie these reasons may be a common ground from which to launch discussions into why and where the dissatisfaction lies. Whether directed to finding resolutions of just enjoyed as a gripe session, such gatherings might appeal to the unorthodox or unresolved.

776 Regular attendance at church services

DD: 291.4, 291.38 LC: BV 4800-4870

This kind of participation maintains steady contact with the church community. It may mean that the religious dimension is fully integrated into one's personal life. It often means that one's involvement with the church organization extends into other spheres—education, recreation, upkeep of the grounds. People who participate regularly establish the core of "regulars" who will assume responsibility for church-affiliated tasks. Church activity carries status. It occasions social activity in what often may be a low-pressure setting.

777 Attendance at religious education or discussion classes

DD: 377.0-.9, 291.38 LC: BV 1460-1615, BX (by denomination)

Whether one attends because one wishes or attends because it is insisted upon, religious education classes bring up the intellectual dimension to religous life. Formal instruction in the tenets of one's faith, when inflicted upon the unwilling, may work an effect opposite to that intended. In most cases, it is the teacher who is the crucial factor. Most people's participation in formal religious education begins and ends with a grade school encounter. The inquiring adults and adolescents may choose discussion classes to increase and/or clarify their understandings. Personal growth in a religious context often comes at a crucially needed time for an adolescent.

Adults with growing pains or with a lively interest in current problems or controversial topics may also choose to join an organized group. These can be very exciting and enjoyable social encounters, the more so because they are voluntarily entered into. Discussion groups, at the same time, may occasion critical moments should the topic be hotly controversial and the members defensive and unyielding.

778 Participation in pilgrimages and retreats

DD: 291.38 LC: BV 5068, BX 2375

These are special occasions of religious activity. Pilgrimages are usually to a particular location which represents some special person or event. Some pilgrimages incorporate voluntary inflictions of physical hardships as well as rejoicing. Participation in a pilgrimage presupposes a certain kind of devotion not common to all.

Retreats are more widely practiced. They are designed to give one"time out" to evaluate and readjust religious conceptions and practices, especially in regard to everyday life. Retreats may be directed towards a particular group, e.g., engaged couples, high school seniors, etc. They work best when voluntarily entered into. Forced retreats, especially among teenagers, develop into a game of who can best frustrate the purpose.

780 Self Development Activities

Environmental Factors		Social-Psychological Factors	
Indoor	Outdoor	Aesthetic	Utilitarian
No specific environment	Specialized environment and/or climate	Creative	Pre-patterned
Modicum of space	Unlimited space	Concrete	
Requires little or no equipment	Equipment a major factor	Group effort	Individual effort
Equipment normally at hand	Equipment not necessarily at hand	Structured	Unstructured
		Supervised	Unsupervised
		Opportunity for recognition	Little opportunity for recognition

Cost of equipment and supplies: 1972 price range
"Y" membership - $40.00 /yearly
Speed reading - 45.00-250.00
Academic courses - 5.00 - 50.00 /credit
Skill courses - 5.00-30.00
Charm courses - 20.00-150.00

Impairment Limitations

blind	S1	balance	S5	hands impaired:	1	2
low vision	S2	seizures	S5	reaching	+	M1
hearing	+	aphasia:		handling	+	M1
speech	+	receptive	S3	fingering	+	M1
retardation	S3	expressive	+	feeling	M2	M2
memory	S4	mixed	S3	no hands M1		

impaired:					
stooping	M3	wheel chair	S6	bed patient	S7, S8
kneeling	M3	semi-ambulant	S6	respiratory	S7
crouching	M3	Class III heart	S7	Energy Expenditure in METS: 1.2 - 8	
crawling	M3	Class IV heart	S7,8		

M1 use vise, jigs and fixtures in cooking, woodworking
M2 protect against burns, cuts and bruises in cooking, woodworking, etc.
M3 avoid lower extremity exercises unless therapeutically prescribed
S1 use tapes, talking books, braille
S2 everything but speed reading
S3 avoid demanding intellectual activities
S4 take more notes or record on tape
S5 avoid hazardous activities in cooking, woodworking, etc.
S6 check on whether ramps or elevators give access to buildings and availability of toilet facilities
S7 avoid strenuous exercise
S8 can carry on academic activities at home

780 Self-development Activities

781 Figure control, exercises, yoga, etc.

DD: 646.75 LC: GV 461-547, RM 721

Advocates of physical fitness programs are forever repeating how important is one's physical condition to one's mental health. "Healthy mind in a healthy body" is the resounding cry and it is echoed with equal fervor by advocates of programs on improving mental health. Thus hounded from all sides, what's a physical misfit to do? Only the staunchest dare sit back and, with a broad smile, pop yet another chocolate into his mouth. His more guilt-ridden partners-in-crime will engage meanwhile in all manner of weight-reducing activities: enrollment in the "Y" will undergo a phenomenal increase, parks and sideroads will be flooded with joggers and the countryside will resound with anguished cries resulting from stiff muscles and sore joints.

In time, the result may be a few more listed among the ranks of the physically fit. They will be reaping the mental benefits of their new top-shape condition, eating less, sleeping better, working and playing loger. They will swell the ranks of the militant health-mongers, exhorting one and all to "shape-up," and holding aloft their banner "A thinner tomorrow is a better tomorrow."

In the meantime, the less persevering, having succumbed to their former habits, have left the sauna room at the gym and have re-joined their friend around a box of chocolates. Happiness is where you find it.

782 Charm and poise courses

DD: 646.72-.73 LC: BJ 1609-1610

Charm and poise courses are based on Hans Christian Anderson's premise that ugly ducklings can be transformed into lovely, graceful swans. Real life, however, does not always attain to fairy-tale heights. Some of the ducklings, despite the most heroic efforts, will never reach swandom. However, all is not lost. Charm and poise courses can make ugly ducklings into rather attractive ducklings, or at least, well, ducklings. The best a course could offer would be to teach the duckling the basics of how to make the most of herself--to disguise flaws and play up good features, and thus improve her mental conception of herself, which is probably the single most important factor in appearance. She might then be a happier duckling. So who needs more swans??

783 Reading improvement courses (speed reading)

DD: 028, 428.43 LC: 1050.5

Speed reading, a technique to improve speed and conprehension in reading, can be learned in various schools which have been set up around the country. The cost varies, but one nationally established school charges $240 for an eight-week course. Classes are held once a week and the student is expected to practice on his own for at least an hour a day. This school offers a money-back guarantee to triple reading speed and double comprehension. The degree to which reading speed and comprehension improve is also dependent upon the time the student is willing to practice: sometimes, spectacular results can be achieved. Speed reading schools do not require a specific I.Q. level from their students and presumably there is no prerequisite for the course except money and the ability to read. Speed reading can be self-taught using one of several books which have been published. However, results by this "home" method are not as dramatic as those which are obtained through a school.

784-786

784 Vocabulary development

DD: 428.2 LC: P 305

A diverse vocabulary is normally developed through the years by extensive reading of varied materials and listening to and conversing with individuals with wide-range vocabularies. This includes attending lectures, plays and poetry readings. More specific attempts to improve vocabularies may be made through learning lists of new words and using a thesaurus to develop greater variety and precision in word usage. Vocabulary development is a two-edged sword; while it can lead to better communication, it can also lead to a pretentious artificiality in which complicated words are used for effect rather than for precision. The most sophisticated vocabulary development is that in which the speaker uses the array of words best suited to the particular individual or audience he is addressing at the time. If the listener is used to four letter words, use four letter words if you wish to be understood.

785 Attending public seminars and/or speeches

DD: 808.51, 371.371 LC: PN 4193.I4, LC 6501-6560

For those who learn more readily by listening than by reading, there are many opportunities to hear speakers on a variety of topics, many of them free. These are typically announced in newspapers, posted notices in libraries and particularly in university newspapers. In addition to the value of the content of what the speaker is saying, skill may be developed by the listener by recording the speaker's main points, analyzing the weakness in his logic and particularly watching for the points he didn't cover and should have. Portable tape recorders are a useful device for making a record of the most significant points made and also replaying to analyze in depth the logic of what was said.

786 Attending discussion clubs

DD: 808.53, 374.22 LC: PN 4181-4191, LC: 6501, 6560

There are several advantages of discussion clubs over the one-way diffusion of information. There is an opportunity to secure the views of a number of people on the same point. There is an opportunity to expose fallacious information and deficient logic by cross-examination. There is an opportunity to understand and know people in much greater depth through their participating in a discussion than in ordinary day-to-day conversational chit-chat where controversial topics are apt to be studiously avoided. Finally, the participant clarifies his own thinking in attempting to tell the group what he is thinking, and gains significant insights by this process.

787 Taking specific skill improvement courses such as cooking, woodworking, etc.

DD: 373.24-.246 LC: 1041-7

These kinds of skills are best learned through guided instruction either in courses or in apprenticeships or other types of on-the-job training. This is because many of the skills involve manipulative processes which are very difficult to comprehend through the written word or even through viewing movies. An instructor is needed to correct what the student is doing wrong and show him how to do it right. In addition to this function, many instructors serve as a psychological prop. They sense when the student is discouraged and with warmth and empathy help him to realize that this is a normal part of the learning process.

788 Taking academic courses: history, philosophy, computer science, etc.

DD: 375, 378 LC: LB 2361-5, LB 2371, LC 6251-3

Although the humanities and the arts may be learned through reading alone, the guidance of an instructor received in academic courses is a short cut for students in that the instructor is able to present the high points of the currently accepted thinking in the field. In a technical subject, such as computer science, the instructor is needed because many of the technical points are difficult to understand from a written description alone. Instructors also serve a psychological function as motivators and props for students who become discouraged. Attending academic courses is also an excellent way to meet individuals with similar interests. In the pursuit of some highly intellectual specialized fields, there may be no other groups in the community where people with these interests gather.

Environmental Factors		Social-Psychological Factors	
Indoor	Outdoor	Aesthetic	Utilitarian
No specific environment	Specialized environment and/or climate	Creative	Pre-patterned
		Concrete	
Modicum of space		Group effort	Individual effort
Requires little or no equipment	Equipment a major factor	Structured	Unstructured
		Supervised	Unsupervised
Equipment normally at hand	Equipment not necessarily at hand	Opportunity for recognition	Little opportunity for recognition

Impairment Limitations

blind	M1	balance	M3	hands impaired:	1	2
low vision	+	seizures	M4	reaching	+	+
hearing	S1	aphasia:		handling	+	M5
speech	S1	receptive	S1	fingering	+	M5
retardation	S1	expressive	S1	feeling	+	+
memory	S1, M2	mixed	S1	no hands	M5	

impaired:					
stooping	+	wheel chair	M6	bed patient	0
kneeling	+	semi-ambulant	M6	respiratory	+
crouching	+	Class III heart	+	Energy Expenditure in METS: 1.2-3.2	
crawling	+	Class IV heart	0		

M1 may need sighted companion
M2 record names of guests for ready reference
M3 problem in drinking establishments of being labeled as tipsy or drunk
M4 avoid drinking alcohol
M5 may need companion to assist in feeding
M6 check accessibility to restaurants, etc., by ramps or elevators and availability of suitable toilet facilities.
S1 except debate, public speaking, forensics

791 Informal entertaining

DD: 791, 395, 642.41 LC: GV 1470-1561, TX 731-9

Informal entertaining performs a very important function in improving interpersonal relations. Depending on how well the participants already know each other, it requires considerable skill on the part of the hostess and/or host to make the occasion go well. Although the charm of informal entertaining is in its spontaneity, careful preplanning of some details such as where chairs are placed and when food is served may make the difference between fun and boredom.

The participants also have roles to play to add to the success of the party. These include: making strangers feel comfortable, being a good listener to the recitation of the achievements or problems of other participants, and showing the proper appreciation for the effort the hostess or host has put forth to arrange the get-together.

792 Formal entertaining

DD: 642.4, 395.3, 791 LC: TX 851-885, BJ 2021-2038

Formal entertaining usually involves more structuring of the situation with respect to time, dress, timing, who's invited and the probability of setting up a chain of reciprocal engagements.

Formal entertaining serves a useful social function in getting together individuals or groups who would not interact as favorably in either a business/professional meeting or at an informal gathering. In contrast to informal entertaining, the hostess or host is expected to make elaborate preparations and the guests have more explicit obligations in terms of accepting or rejecting the invitation, dress, arriving on time and providing reciprocal benefits. Formal entertaining usually requires more structured role playing and role maintaining than is to be found in informal entertaining and inferences about this are suggested by the formality of introductions and by titles used.

793-794

793 Debate, public speaking, forensics

DD: 374.22, 808.53 LC: PN 4177-4191

These activities require a high degree of intellectual ability, oral verbal facility, and usually a keen interest in and knowledge of selected current events. In addition, comfortable participation in debate and forensics requires a competitive spirit. Winning supersedes truth-seeking, although at times they may travel hand-in-hand.. In contrast to acting in a play, debaters and public speakers are protraying themselves in whatever presentation of self they choose to make. Debating, public speaking and forensics are not for the faint-hearted. Few social situations have as much potential for publically observed failure with ensuing ridicule, status loss and lowered self esteem.

794 Gourmet groups and activities

DD: 641.013 LC: TX 645-840

Our knowledge of the environment in which we live is conveyed to us through our five sense: sight, sound, smell, taste and feel. Of these, gourmet activities stimulate the least used: smell, taste and feel. Gourmet activities are enjoyable to all because of the sensory pleasure involved. They are also a focus around which desireable social relations may develop.

More specifically, trying out new recipes of home cooked food is a sense-expanding activity. Eating out in new and different restaurants expands social, visual, and auditory as well as gustatory experiences. For the blind or deaf deprived of one or two of the two chief sensory input channels, the gustatory experience becomes a substitute stimulus intake experience which can help make up for some of their deprivation in other input channels.

795 Wine or beverage testing groups and activities

DD: 641.87, 663.2 LC: TX 726

As with food gourmet activities, wine or beverage testing groups, in addition to the pleasurable nature of the activity for everyone, offer expanded input stimuli to the blind and deaf, deprived of one or two of the chief sensory input channels. In addition to the satisfactions of gourmet activities associated with food, alcohol beverage testing activities add the pleasureable experiences associated with the controlled use of alcohol and the more intense social interaction accompanying it. There is a considerable body of fact augmented by a huge overlay of folklore associated with evaluating wines by regions and years. Because this is primarily a matter of individual taste and judgement, everyone can become a self-appointed "expert" in the field.

796 Going to auctions, rummage sales, antique shops, etc.

DD: 658.84 LC: HF 5476

These activities are highly suited to thing-oriented individuals who enjoy acquiring and posessing. Even though at any given auction, sale or shop the participants buy nothing, they may enjoy pleasurable fantasies of acquiring possessions beyond their financial limitations. Auctions are also well suited to the needs of individuals primarily limited to sedentary pursuits, as auctions usually involve long periods of sitting. The needs of very passive people for outside stimulation are met by the orally aggressive role of the auctioneer. Since much of the actiion in an auction is expressed orally, the blind are less handicapped than they are in most social situations in their perception of the whole situation.

797-798

797 Dining out

DD: 647.95 LC: TX 737

In dining out, added to the physical pleasure of eating are the attractive social experiences of pleasant surroundings, being with people who are usually in a pleasant mood, being served by people who are paid to be pleasant, all of which constitute an ego enhancing experience

Dining out in new and different restaurants, an experience which is now possible in the large metropolitan areas or on well-traveled tourist routes in the rural areas, adds variety. The increasing encroachment of restaurant chains, while increasing the assurance of certain minimum quality standards, decreases the variety of experience.

798 Nightclub going; going to the local pub, etc.

DD: 647.95 LC: TX 737

There are innumerable differences among taverns, bars and pubs depending on clientele served. These may vary from the family taverns in Wisconsin with children playing on the floor to the ancient, male-dominated, sawdust-covered floors of McSorley's in New York City with its copy of an 1840 London Times framed on the wall.

Taverns and bars are the last refuge of the lonely in an alienated society. Here, within varying social norms, strangers may become acquainted, aided by the bio-chemical relaxation of alcohol. Taverns run the gamut from the comfortable meeting place for closely-knit friendship groups and the site of productive intellectual discussions to a copout for the skid row alcoholic creeping in off the bleak and dreary street.

For further information see:

Cavan, S., Liquor License. Chicago: Aldine Publishing Co., 1966.

800 VOLUNTEER ACTIVITIES

This section on Volunteer Activities requires some extensive explanation. In general, the job tasks performed in volunteer activities are similar to those performed by paid workers, and the reader is referred to the Dictionary of Occupational Titles for information on the job tasks involved. The rules, regulations, hours of work, and the social situation under which the work is carried on tends to be different. Since the volunteer receives no pay, it is assumed that intrinsic rewards must be available to assure his motivation. That it is intrinsically meaningful and satisfying to a volunteer to help either an individual or an organization which he believes is worthy of support is a value assumption which we have made.

In general, volunteers with occupational experience at the skilled level or above will have most to contribute as consultants, teachers, tutors, trainers, supervisors and advisors to young people who are considering entering the occupation.

In some volunteer activities, however, the volunteer performs the actual job much as those who are paid for the work. As an example, a Red Cross volunteer driver transports patients in an automobile just as does a taxi driver, although the rules, regulations, hours of work and the social situation are different.

In addition to describing what volunteers have traditionally done in the past, we have also suggested other possibilities. Some of these involve organizing and training people in the use of industrial processes and expensive equipment.

This makes an assumption with which the reader may or may not agree--that it is desirable to help new small economic units such as cooperatives, communes, and small businesses operated by the disadvantaged, including the handicapped and minority group members, get started. This is based on the postulate that small businesses make for a more healthy economy and a more stable society.

An additional value assumption is made that a racially integrated society is desirable.

Environmental Factors	Social-Psychological Factors	
Indoor	Utilitarian	
No specific environment	Creative	Pre-patterned
Modicum of space	Abstract	Concrete
Requires little or no equipment	Individual effort	
Equipment normally at hand	Structured	
	Supervised	
	Opportunity for recognition	

Impairment Limitations

blind	S1	balance	+	hands impaired:	1	2
low vision	S1	seizures	+	reaching	+	S1
hearing	S2	aphasia:		handling	+	S1
speech	S2	receptive	0	fingering	+	S1
retardation	0	expressive	0	feeling	+	S1
memory	0	mixed	0	no hands	S1	
impaired:						
stooping	+	wheel chair	+	bed patient	0	
kneeling	+	semi-ambulant	+	respiratory	+	
crouching	+	Class III heart	+	Energy Expenditure in METS:	1.4 - 3.5	
crawling	+	Class IV heart	0			

S1 exclude drafting, umpiring
S2 exclude umpiring

810 Professional, Technical and Managerial Activities

At times, when these activities are carried on in a volunteer capacity, it is difficult to differentiate them from paid work situations. For instance, some corporations loan executives to work on United Appeal Campaigns. Other corporations encourage their executives to be active in community organizations, which frequently involves carrying on some of the activities on company time.

When performed on a volunteer basis, the teaching, tutoring, consulting, and advising of young people who are considering entering the profession aspects of the activities tend to be stressed. Usually volunteer services offered in these categories are offered by retired professionals.

811 Mathematics, physical and biological sciences, e.g., programmers, chemists, horticulturists, etc.

DD: 510, 530, 574 LC: Q 181

Volunteers with these competencies can be useful in the guidance of math, physics, biology, chemistry and garden clubs. They also can be of help in botanical gardens, zoos, museums, arboretums, and planetariums. Psychologists can help with individual problems and as group leaders and consultants.

812 Social sciences, e.g., economists, historians, etc.

DD: 330, 300 LC: HM 131

Historians are useful as participants and advisers in local history and geneology research. Local newspapers are an excellent source of local historical information. Historians can supervise other volunteers in collecting, organizing and reporting on specialized local historical developments in the field of industry, education, the arts, music, or other topics of interest. Developing the geneology of long established families for which this has not been done is also of interest.

Political scientists can work in political parties, help run political campaigns, work in and advise such groups as the League of Women Voters and Common Cause. Sociologists can help plan organizational structures and analyze organizational functioning, do research and advise on research on social problems.

Anthropologists can lead and advise anthropology and archeology clubs and conduct archeological searches in local areas.

813-815

813 Medical and health, e.g., doctors, nurses, paramedicals, etc.

DD: 610, 696, 610.73 LC: R 10-99, R 690, R, RC

Medical and health volunteer activities are rather rigidly structured with most physicians contributing volunteer time to free clinics under the general guidance of County medical societies. This more closely resembles the structure of paid rather than volunteer work. Less structured volunteer work consists of presenting lectures and discussions on health to local organizations, teaching first aid courses, acting as consultants to volunteer fire company rescue squads, and organizations like FISH.

814 Education, e.g., teachers' aids, librarians, museum curators, etc.

DD: 023, 371.1 LC: LB 2844.2, Z 682, AM

Teachers are among the most suited groups for volunteer work and are ideally equipped to instruct, tutor, and to set up and lead groups. Librarians are always in demand to set up and maintain or supervise the maintenance of small organizational libraries.

815 Law and jurisprudence, e.g., lawyers, law clerks, etc.

DD: 340 LC: B 65

There has been a recent expansion of volunteer services in law in an effort to provide free legal services to the poor. Lawyers are always in demand to provide occasional free legal advice to non-profit organizations and are sought to serve on boards of trustees with this in mind.

816 Writing, art, and design, e.g., copy readers, cartoonists, draftsmen, etc.

DD: 741.5, 744.4, 808.02 LC: NC 1300-1763, PN 162

These skills are in constant demand to work on the ubiquitous organizational news letters and activities brochures. They function also as advisors for student and club newspapers, providing ideas for decorating and layout of club rooms, etc.

817 Entertainment and recreation, e.g., story tellers, music teachers, sports umpires, etc.

DD: 027.6251, 372.64, 374.28, 790, 790.068, 808.543 LC: LB, GV 735
LC: ML 3795, PN 4193.I5, Z 718.3, LB 1042

Since these are the professionals of the avocational world it is difficult to distinguish between the work they do as paid employees and as volunteers. It is certainly no problem for them to decide how to best serve as volunteers if they are motivated to do so.

818 Administrative and managerial activities, e.g., concession managers, auditors, foremen, etc.

DD: 658, LC: HF 5607-5689, HF 5549, T 56- TS 155

Individuals with these skills help by serving on boards of trustees, helping to make decisions on expansion plans, building plans, investments, insurance. They are also useful on audit committees, etc. Foremen and other industrial supervisors are useful as consultants on sheltered shop layout, etc.

820 Clerical and Sales Activities

Environmental Factors	Social-Psychological Factors
Indoor	Utilitarian
No specific environment	Pre-patterned
Modicum of space	Concrete
Equipment a major factor	Individual effort
Equipment normally at hand	Structured
	Supervised
	Little opportunity for recognition

Impairment Limitations

blind	S1	balance	+	hands impaired:	1	2
low vision	S1	seizures	+	reaching	S3	S3
hearing	S2	aphasia:		handling	S3	S3
speech	S2	receptive	0	fingering	S3	S3
retardation	0	expressive	0	feeling	+	S3
memory	0	mixed	0	no hands S3		
impaired:						
stooping	+	wheel chair	+	bed patient	S4	
kneeling	+	semi-ambulant	+	respiratory	+	
crouching	+	Class III heart	+	Energy Expenditure in METS: 1.4-3		
crawling	+	Class IV heart	0			

S1 typing; sales
S2 exclude telephone operator, stenographer, receptionist, sales
S3 exclude stenography, typing, filing
S4 can do telephone canvassing

820 Clerical and Sales Activities

DD: 651.3743, 658.81 LC: HF 5501, HF 5415

821 Stenography, typing, filing, and related activities

DD: 651.3743, 652.3, 651.5 LC: HF 5436-5746, Z 53, Z 56, Z 49-50
HF 5547

A great deal of the typing for political and special causes groups is done by volunteers, many of them housewives with prior paid clerical experience. This provides the satisfaction of contributing to a cause of meaningful social significance. When these clerical workers get together in a common meeting place, to the satisfaction of completing the work is added the pleasures of social companionship. The volunteer job of secretary is found in nearly every avocational organization.

822 Account-recording and bookkeeping activities

DD: 651.3742, 657.0-.2 LC: HF 5601-5689

Nearly every club and voluntary organization has a small treasury for which a treasurer is needed and this is an ideal volunteer activity for those who enjoy account-recording and bookkeeping activities.

823-824

823 Material and production recording activities

DD: 658.7 LC: HD 8039.M4, HF 5601-5689

As the transitional workshop and sheltered shop movement grows, there are increasing opportunities in almost every community for volunteers to help keep track of material use and production activities in these organizations. Time studies are of particular value.

824 Information and message distribution activities, e.g., messengers, telephone operators,etc.

DD: 651.374 LC: TK 6163 -T, HE

There has been a recent rapid expansion of this kind of volunteer in the development of underground switchboard activities. Many problems have arisen which are not resolved with respect to the professional level responsibilities thrust upon these telephone information answering services. It is likely that there will be extensive training programs developed for people entering this kind of volunteer work in the future. A telephone network service for elderly and disabled people to provide them with both protection and companionship is a greatly needed volunteer service.

825 Salesmen-services

DD: 658.85 LC: HF 5438-9

There is a continuing demand for volunteer salesmen as placement officers to place disadvantaged individuals. Retired people who have had managerial positions can be particularly effective at this because of their contacts in the business world. Real estate salesmen can be of help in sponsoring integrated housing. Stock and bond salesmen can aid cooperatives, communes and small businesses operated by the handicapped and minority group members raise capital for starting or expanding their businesses.

826 Salesmen-commodities

DD: 658.85 LC: HF 5438-9

Volunteer salesmen can help sell the products from sheltered shops, arts and craft cooperatives, goods produced by the homebound disabled, etc. A more commonly established volunteer role is that of salesperson in a gift shop selling these products. These shops are frequently located in large hospitals and manned by members of some women's service group.

827 Merchandising activities other than salesmen, e.g., canvassers, peddlers, etc.

DD: 658.8 LC: HF 5415

Canvassers may contact the community for funds for various health and welfare organizations. Some national organizations such as the Cancer Society, etc., raise funds in this manner as do volunteer fire companies.

Volunteer peddlers are less common but may sell products produced in sheltered shops at shopping centers and country fairs, etc.

330 Service Activities

Environmental Factors		Social-Psychological Factors
Indoor	Outdoor	Utilitarian
No specific environment		Pre-patterned
		Concrete
Modicum of space		Individual effort
Requires little or no equipment		Structured
Equipment normally at hand		Supervised
		Little opportunity for recognition

Impairment Limitations

blind	0	balance	S1	hands impaired:	1	2
low vision	+	seizures	S1	reaching	S2	S2
hearing	S1	aphasia:		handling	S2	S2
speech	+	receptive	0	fingering	S2	S2
retardation	+	expressive	S1	feeling	M1	M1
memory	S1	mixed	0	no hands S3		

impaired:

stooping	+	wheel chair	0	bed patient	0
kneeling	+	semi-ambulant	0	respiratory	+
crouching	+	Class III heart	+	Energy Expenditure in METS:	1.2 - 4.5
crawling	+	Class IV heart	0		

M1 avoid contact with hot stove and hot containers in cooking
S1 exclude waiters, watchmen, guards
S2 exclude barbering, janitors, cooks, guards
S3 could be watchman, barker, usher

352

830 Service Activities

831 Domestic service activities, e.g., baby sitting, yardmen, etc.

DD: 649.10248, 647.3 LC: RJ 61, RJ 101, SB 451-466, HQ 769-780

Volunteer baby sitting is an extremely valuable service which many people who are limited in their other skills can do. This is particularly important in freeing mothers to vote, to secure medical services for themselves or for their children, to shop, and to carry out other essential errands.

Volunteer sitters are greatly needed for elderly disabled couples where, as in some stroke cases, the patient needs constant supervision, and the spouse can hardly ever get out of the house to go shopping.

Volunteer sitters receive not only the satisfaction of helping but the fun of watching the fascinating drama of children at play.

Volunteers who sit with the elderly disabled frequently are rewarded with the many interesting stories elderly people have to tell about past experiences and observations.

Various innovative projects which have been tried are "foster grandparents" who take an interest in children in institutions, locating day care centers for children in nursing homes and having mentally retarded children cared for by mentally ill women patients.

There is an unlimited need for yardmen to clean up vacant lots, plant flowers, grass and shrubs on unused public lands, etc. The many beautiful public parks in Canadian cities are models which the United States might well emulate.

To replace the ugly chaos of American cities with the beauty of growing things is for many an aesthetically satisfying volunteer activity.

For further information see:

Blake, P., God's Own Junkyard. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Wilson, 1964.

National Safety Council, Summer Jobs, Laborers, Home Yard, Service Stations. Safety Education Data Sheet No. 54, Chicago: 425 N. Michigan Ave., 60611.

National Safety Council, Baby Sitting. Safety Education Data Sheet No. 66 (rev.).

832-834

832 Food and beverage preparation and service activities, e.g., waiters, cooks, etc.

DD: 647.2 LC: TX 901-921, TX 925, TX 645-840

The preparation of church suppers by volunteers has long been a fortress of volunteer activity. These kinds of activities are valuable because they greatly increase the social cohesion of organizations. The rapid growth of the Meals-On-Wheels organization offers innumerable opportunities for these kinds of volunteer activities.

833 Lodging and related service activities, e.g., bellmen, housing exchange students, etc.

DD: 728.7, 647.2 LC: HD 7288, HD 4801-4942

The growth of various kinds of foster homes and half way houses to some extent replaces the extended kinship family in offering living facilities outside of a nuclear family. The influence of the volunteer in providing much needed love, affection, supervision and protection far exceeds the mere providing of a place to stay.

Housing exchange students may be as much of a learning experience for the hostess or host as for the student.

834 Barbering, cosmetology and related service activities

DD: 646.72 LC: TT 950-979

A much more effective presentation of self in every day life is possible with the improved physical appearance attributable to barbering and cosmetology. Volunteer instructors in cosmetology have been effectively used in work adjustment programs as part of the orientation to work training offered.

The self image of long term mental patients, particularly, may be improved through helping them to improve their appearance.

835 Amusement and recreation service activities, e.g., barkers, ushers,etc.

DD: 791.068, 790.068, 711.558 LC: GV 1835, GV 1851-5

Volunteer ushers for plays and musical events is a role in which students are commonly used. Tour guides around social agencies is a frequently needed volunteer activity.

836 Apparel and furnishings service activities

DD: 646, 694 LC: TH 5601-5691, TT 490-695

This kind of volunteer help is needed in maintaining the clothing and equipment for volunteer plays, pageants, choirs and similar activities.

837 Protective service activities, e.g., crossing watchmen, guards, etc.

DD: 363.2-.3 LC: HV 8290

There is an almost unlimited need for volunteer school crossing guards. With increased violence and disorderly conduct in inner city schools, volunteer guards could be most useful, probably under some other name, such as playground attendant. Volunteer firemen are an established institution in suburban and rural areas. There are also opportunities in volunteer auxiliary police forces although this has the social hazards of possible violation of civil liberties. Assigning these auxiliary police to first aid squads may be a way out of this dilemma.

838 Building and related service activities, e.g., janitors, etc.

DD: 647.2, 647.9 LC: TX 339

Small churches and other organizations frequently depend on the volunteer help of their membership to maintain their buildings. There are many opportunities to serve in this capacity.

840 Farming, Fishery and Forestry Activities

Environmental Factors	Social-Psychological Factors
Outdoor	Utilitarian
Specialized environment and/or climate	Pre-patterned
Unlimited space	Concrete
Equipment a major factor	Group effort — Individual effort
Equipment not necessarily at hand	Structured
	Supervised
	Opportunity for recognition

Cost of equipment and supplies: 1972 price range

Chain saw -$120.00-230.00
Rifle - 30.00-215.00
Shotgun - 35.00 - 220.00
Traps - 6.00-17.00

Impairment Limitations

blind	0	balance	M1	hands impaired:	1	2
low vision	S1	seizures	M1	reaching	+	0
hearing	+	aphasia:		handling	+	0
speech	+	receptive	S1	fingering	+	0
retardation	+	expressive	S1	feeling	M2	M2
memory	M1	mixed	S1	no hands 0		

impaired:					
stooping	M3	wheel chair	0	bed patient	0
kneeling	M3	semi-ambulant	0	respiratory	+
crouching	M3	Class III heart	0	Energy Expenditure in METS:	3.2 - 5.6
crawling	+	Class IV heart	0		

M1 need companion for safety
M2 avoid cuts from sharp instruments, scratches from thorns, etc.
M3 use tools which make it unnecessary to carry out these physical activities
S1 can do farming, forestry, not hunting

840 Farming, Fishery and Forestry Activities

841 Plant farming activities

DD: 635 LC: S-SB 51

Many growers of vegetable gardens find themselves giving away a large part of their extra produce to friends, neighbors and relatives to the point where it becomes a kind of volunteer activity. If every vegetable gardener would grow a little extra and undertake to supply the needs of one family on welfare the dire poverty in which welfare families now live could be lessened.

844 Forestry activities, e.g., ecology

DD: 581.54, 581.5222 -.5223 LC: SD

Boy Scouts and 4-H Clubs have traditionally undertaken extensive volunteer work in planting evergreen seedlings. With the recent increased interest in ecology it is hoped that many other groups and individuals will undertake this volunteer work.

There are many parcels of public lands not only in rural but in suburban and even metropolitan areas on which trees could be planted if the volunteers to do it were available.

For further information see:

National Safety Council, Chain Saw Safety. Chicago: 425 N. Michigan Ave., 60611.

845 Hunting, trapping and related activities, e.g., guides, games keepers, etc.

DD: 639.1, 799 LC: SK

With the recent exposure of the ecological problems of misuse and overuse of pesticides to exterminate animal pests, there may be a need to substitute volunteer hunters and trappers for pesticides, to keep the supply of animal pests within reasonable limits.

850 Processing Activities

Environmental Factors	Social-Psychological Factors	
Indoor	Utilitarian	
No specific environment	Pre-patterned	
Modicum of space	Concrete	
Equipment a major factor	Group effort	Individual effort
	Structured	
Equipment normally at hand	Supervised	
	Little opportunity for recognition	

Impairment Limitations

blind	0	balance	0	hands impaired:	1	2
low vision	M2	seizures	0	reaching	+	+
hearing	0	aphasia:		handling	+	+
speech	M1	receptive	0	fingering	+	+
retardation	0	expressive	0	feeling	+	+
memory	0	mixed	0	no hands	+	
impaired:						
stooping	+	wheel chair	+	bed patient	0	
kneeling	+	semi-ambulant	+	respiratory	+	
crouching	+	Class III heart	+	Energy Expenditure in METS:	2-3	
crawling	+	Class IV heart	0			

M1 give written instructions
M2 may need magnifying glass

850 Processing Activities

Because of the expensive equipment required, volunteer activities in processing are limited to individuals with the requisite experience and skills who might be useful as consultants and trainers in helping small businesses to get started. This could be particularly useful for cooperatives, communes and small businesses operated by the handicapped or minority group members.

860 Machine Trade Activities

Environmental Factors	Social-Psychological Factors	
Indoor	Utilitarian	
No specific environment	Pre-patterned	
	Concrete	
Modicum of space	Group effort	Individual effort
Equipment a major factor	Structured	
Equipment normally at hand	Supervised	
	Little opportunity for recognition	

Impairment Limitations

blind	S1	balance	0	hands impaired:	1	2
low vision	S1	seizures	0	reaching	+	S1
hearing	M1	aphasia:		handling	+	S1
speech	M2	receptive	0	fingering	+	S1
retardation	0	expressive	0	feeling	+	S1
memory	0	mixed	0	no hands	S1	
impaired:						
stooping	+	wheel chair	+	bed patient	0	
kneeling	+	semi-ambulant	+	respiratory	M3	
crouching	+	Class III heart	+	Energy Expenditure in METS: 1.8-3.1		
crawling	+	Class IV heart	0			

M1 could receive communications in writing
M2 could give instructions in writing
M3 avoid dusty shops
S1 if trained, could teach and supervise

860 Machine trade activities

DD: 621

Volunteers may be useful in these activites by organizing and teaching informal courses for school dropouts who reject book learning. Although teaching/learning will be involved, the participants may be more receptive to their incorporation in a club type organization. All of these activities presuppose access to a well equipped shop filled with sufficient machinery and a volunteer who is occupationally skilled in the use of it and particularly in ensuring proper safety conditions and instilling proper safety habits.

For further information see:

National Safety Council, Safety in the General Metals Shop, Safety Education Data Sheet No. 50 (rev.). Chicago: 425 N. Michigan Ave., 60611

861 Metal machining activities

DD: 671.35 LC: TJ 1180, HD 9705

Volunteers can help in machining hard-to-get repair parts for organizations such as sheltered workshops which use extensive machinery. They can also help develop new metal products for production and sale by sheltered shops, cooperatives and communes.

For further information see:

National Safety Council, Safety in the Machine Shop, Safety Education Data Sheet No. 53 (rev.). Chicago: 425 N. Michigan Ave., 60611

862 Metal working activities

DD: 671.35, 672.35 LC: TT 205-273, HD 9506-9539

Most metal working activities for volunteers would be limited to relatively small forging equipment and light gauge sheet metal operations. Volunteers can forge metal parts for farm machinery for cooperatives and communes. New sheet metal products can be developed for production and sale by sheltered shops. Useful articles can be made out of sheet metal for boys' clubs and settlement houses where the furniture and equipment notoriously receives hard usage. Another worthwhile project might be fabricating book ends for libraries.

For further information see:

National Safety Council, Saftey in the Sheet Metal Shop, Safety Education Data Sheet No. 83. Chicago: 425 N. Michigan Ave., 60611, 1967.

863-865

863 Mechanics and machinery repairmen

DD: 658.58 LC: TA 350, TJ 153

A contribution may be made to useful non-profit organizations in the community through volunteer repair work on equipment. This presupposes substantial skill in the repair field. This kind of volunteer help is especially needed in sheltered shops which may have many machines, with repair costs running high.

864 Paperworking activities

DD: 676 LC: TS 1171-7,TS 1080-1260

Volunteer work as a trainer or supervisor is especially useful in sheltered shops where many of these kinds of activities are carried on. Volunteers with these kinds of skills may also be helpful in libraries and organizations working for causes which do extensive mailings of pamphlets and samples.

865 Printing activities

DD: 655 LC: Z 116-265

Volunteer printers are of great use in non-profit organizations which attempt to influence people through the printed word.

866 Wood machining activities

DD: 674 LC: NK 9700-9799

Many men have avocational skills in and equipment for wood working, so that substantial numbers may be interested in volunteer work of this kind. There is almost no limit to the number of wood products which can be of use to non-profit health, education and welfare organizations. These include shelves, cupboards, tool racks, custom-designed stacking tables, storage cabinets, and many other things.

867 Activities in maching stone, glass, clay, and related materials, e.g., gem polishers, lens grinders, etc.

DD: 666.3, 691.2, 736.5 LC: NK 5300-5410, NB 1180-1185

Volunteer work of this kind is most useful in contributing artistic features to churches, libraries, museums, etc. This may include stone, clay, glass art work in windows, window casings, dividing walls, fountains, garden benches, etc.

868 Textile Activities

DD: 675, 677, 677.0285 LC: NK 8800-8999, NK 9505, TP 930-931

Because of the expensive equipment required, these volunteer activities are limited to individuals with the requisite experience and skills who might be useful as consultants and trainers in helping small businesses to get started. This might be particularly useful for cooperatives, communes and small businesses operated by the handicapped or minority group members.

869 Machine trade activities, n.e.c.

DD: 678.2, 668.41

Of this group, those with the chief relevance for volunteers are the model makers and pattern makes who can be invaluable in sheltered shops in preparing models of products for production. There are also many opportunities for teaching classes in making model boats, etc. as a hobby.

870 Bench Work Activities

Environmental Factors	Social-Psychological Factors
Indoor	Utilitarian
No specific environment	Pre-patterned
Modicum of space	Concrete
Equipment a major factor	Individual effort
Equipment normally at hand	Structured
	Supervised
	Opportunity for recognition

Impairment Limitations

blind	0	balance	+	hands impaired:	1	2
low vision	0	seizures	+	reaching	+	+
hearing	0	aphasia:		handling	+	+
speech	0	receptive	0	fingering	+	+
retardation	0	expressive	0	feeling	+	+
memory	0	mixed	0	no hands	+	
impaired:						
stooping	+	wheel chair	+	bed patient	0	
kneeling	+	semi-ambulant	+	respiratory	+	
crouching	+	Class III heart	+	Energy Expenditure in METS:	1.6-2.5	
crawling	+	Class IV heart	0			

870 Bench Work Activities

In order to differentiate the activities reported on in this section from those under section 500 Craft Activities, the reader is reminded that these are volunteer activities by individuals occupationally skilled in the activity and able to carry it out at a professional level and train, instruct, and supervise others in carrying out the activity.

One of the advantages of bench work activities is that for the most part, they can be carried out while sitting down, making them potentially suitable for individuals with lower limb impairment, wheel chair bound individuals with limited energy output reseves.

Bench work is ideally suited to helping many physically handicapped individuals become employable, and volunteer work as a supervisor or trainer in a work adjustment program or a sheltered shop is a very socially useful contribution. It is a very gratifying experience to be responsible for motivating and training a handicapped person in an occupation in which he can earn a living.

871 Activities in the fabrication, assembly and repair of metal products, e.g., jewelry and silverware repair, hand tool repair, etc.

DD: 671 LC: TS 740, TS 200-770

These activities are comprised of two main subgroups: activities resulting primarily in artistic products such as jewlry repair and activities resulting primarily in functional products such as tools. Which has greater appeal is a matter to be considered in avocational counseling.

872-875

872 Activities in the fabrication and repair of scientific equipment, medical apparatus, photographic and optical goods, watches, clocks, and related products.

DD: 658.58 LC: RM 889, TS 547, QC 371-6

A volunteer skilled in these repairs can be useful in maintaining the equipment for science clubs, photography clubs, astronomy clubs, and around museums and non-profit scientific organizations in general.

873 Activities in assembly and repair of electrical equipment

DD: 621.3, 658.58 LC: TK 9900-9971, TK

A volunteer skilled in these repairs can be helpful in a radio club and in repairing intercoms used in nonprofit organizations.

It is likely that more elderly and severely disabled individuals could be safely left unattended if intercoms connected them with nearby friends and neighbors, permitting the spouse of the patient to get out to do urgent household errands.

874 Painting, decorating and related activities

DD: 667.6, 747.3 LC: TT 300-380

Opportunities for redecorating toys and small pieces of furniture are almost endless. Few activities can absorb so many handicapped people with limited skills as this one.

875 Activities in the fabrication and repair of plastics, synthetics, rubber and related products.

DD: 678, 668 LC: TP 986, TS 1925

With the recent ecological interest in recycling materials, this may offer new possibilities for small business and/or for sheltered shop work.

876 Activities in the fabrication and repair of wood products

DD: 674 LC: TS 840-905

There are many opportunities to repair furniture and other wood products for nonprofit organizations. Much household furniture is discarded because in the regular competitive business market, it is cheaper to buy new furniture than to have the old repaired. There may be opportunities for sheltered shops, because of lower wage levels, to be able to repair furniture at competitively acceptable prices.

877 Activities in the fabrication and repair of sand, stone, clay and glass products

DD: 661.1, 666.3, 691.2, 736.5 LC: TP 845-869, TA 426-428

This group of activities represents a wide variety of activities which the handicapped limited to bench work may pursue either as avocational activities or, with sufficient training and skill, for income. The volunteer who is capable of organizing, training, and supervising this kind of activity has a wide range of possibilities.

878 Activities in the fabrication and repair of textiles, leather and related products.

DD: 675, 677 LC: TS 940-1403, TS 1300-1781, TT 720, TT 151

There are opportunities for sheltered workshops and other cooperative groups to repair clothing. Goodwill has been a leader in this and volunteers trained in these occupations can be of great service.

880 Structural Work Activities

Environmental Factors		Social-Psychological Factors	
Indoor	Outdoor	Utilitarian	
No specific environment		Pre-patterned	
Modicum of space		Concrete	
Equipment a major factor		Group effort	Individual effort
Equipment not necessarily at hand		Structured	
		Supervised	
		Opportunity for recognition	

Cost of equipment and supplies: 1972 price range

paint - $8.79-12.00/ gallon
brushes - 2.75-15.00
accesories--rollers, pans - 3.00-5.00
plaster - 1.00/ 31b. - 10.00/ 19 lb.
equipment - 0.59 - 5.00

Impairment Limitations

blind	0	balance	M1	hands impaired:		1	2
low vision	0	seizures	M1	reaching		+	M2
hearing	+	aphasia:		handling		+	M2
speech	+	receptive	+	fingering		+	M2
retardation	+	expressive	+	feeling		+	M3
memory	+	mixed	+	no hands	M2		

impaired:					
stooping	S1	wheel chair	S1	bed patient	0
kneeling	S1	semi-ambulant	S1	respiratory	M4
crouching	S1	Class III heart	M4	Energy Expenditure in METS: 2.0-10.5	
crawling	S1	Class IV heart	0		

M1 avoid high places, moving machinery
M2 use reachers, vises
M3 avoid sharp objects, heat
M4 light work, slow pace, short time
S1 work at waist height or above

880 Structural Work Activities

LC: T 355, TG 260

Volunteers in structural work activities have been traditional since the barn raising parties of pioneer days. Many churches have been built entirely with volunteer labor. Currently, with the complicated building codes and legalized occupational monopolies in urban areas, a considerable amount of volunteer structural work must be limited to rural areas.

884 Painting, plastering, cementing, waterproofing and related activities

DD: 667.6, 693.6 LC: TT 300-380, TH 8120-8137, TH 1461-1501

There is an unlimited amount of this type of repair work to be done for non-profit organizations and for elderly and disabled people who are not able to do it for themselves. This is particularly suitable for volunteers who like to help people in a personal way but do not enjoy social interaction with people.

Interior painting has unique opportunities for handicapped volunteers. Much of it can be done with one hand, and there is an aesthetic satisfaction to be gained from the color schemes selected and a high sense of achievement for the amount of money and work invested.

Environmental Factors		Social-Psychological Factors	
Indoor	Outdoor	Utilitarian	
No specific environment	Specialized environment and/or climate	Pre-patterned	
Modicum of space	Unlimited space	Concrete	
Equipment a major factor		Group effort	Individual effort
Equipment normally at hand		Structured	
		Supervised	
		Opportunity for recognition	

Cost of equipment and supplies: 1972 price range

Motion pictures adult - $1.25 - 3.00
children - 0.50-1.50
Amusement rides - 0.35-0.75
Cameras - 8.75-179.50
Projectors - 38.95-138.50
Screens - 5.89-28.95

Impairment Limitations

blind	0	balance	S1	hands impaired:	1	2
low vision	0	seizures	S1	reaching	+	S2
hearing	+	aphasia:		handling	+	S2
speech	+	receptive	0	fingering	+	S2
retardation	0	expressive	0	feeling	+	+
memory	0	mixed	0	no hands	S2	

impaired:					
stooping	+	wheel chair	S1	bed patient	0
kneeling	+	semi-ambulant	S1	respiratory	+
crouching	+	Class III heart	+	Energy Expenditure in METS:	1.8 - 6
crawling	+	Class IV heart	0		

S1 can do graphic work; avoid driving, motor freight activities
S2 avoid driving, motor freight activities

890 Miscellaneous Volunteer Activities

891 Motor freight activities

DD: 388.324 LC: HE 593-7, TL 230

Most moderate to large health, education, or welfare agencies have a need for light truck drivers, drivers of busses, or handicabs for transporting patients or clients.

892 Transportation activities, n.e.c.

DD: 385-388 LC: HE

Volunteer drivers are greatly in demand to transport clients and patients in their own cars or agency cars. The Red Cross has been instrumental in organizing this service, but there never seems to be enough of it to go around.

897 Amusement, recreation, and motion picture activities, n.e.c.

DD: 790, 790.068, 791.068 LC: GV 1835, GV 1851-5, PN 1997.85

Since these are professionals in avocational fields, there is little need to detail how to organize, train, and supervise individuals in pursuing the specific activities in which they are expert.

Professionals in these fields will be well aware of how they can render volunteer services based on their professional expertise.

898 Activities in graphic work

DD: 760 LC: NC

Because of the widespread amateur interest in art, art work professionals are frequently needed as instructors in art classes.

Darkroom specialists are helpful in instructing in camera courses and camera clubs.

Bookbinders may enjoy working on limited editions of volumes on local history and geneology.

900 ORGANIZATIONAL ACTIVITIES

The social setting within which an activity is carried on is structured partly by the nature of the activity and partly by external events. For many participants, the social setting is more important than the nature of the activity itself. The hackneyed example is that of the insurance salesman who plays golf at the "right" golf club in order to meet affluent business executives. The second over-worked example is that of the use of coed activities as a way to meet a potential marriage partner.

The nature of the activity influences the social setting in a number of ways. For instance, extremely vigorous activities narrow the age range of those who can participate. In some cases, there are minimum age limits to obtain a license to participate in the activity, such as in automobile driving. These reduce the generation gap, with closer interpersonal relationships as a result.

Events which require the participants to travel somewhere and stay overnight lead to closer interpersonal relationships, as they get to know each other in roles other than as activity participants. Thus the sparkling conversationalist in a social evening at the ski lodge has an opportunity to offset her perhaps bungling performance on the bunny hill.

Shared danger brings people closer together and one would expect to find a close camaraderie among parachute jumpers and auto racers as a result. Where the participant's safety depends upon his teammates, the bonding effect of danger is likely to be multiplied, and one would anticipate mountain climbing teams to have especially close interpersonal relationships.

All activities develop a folk lore known only to the initiated and one which constitutes a continuing source of conversation. Activities with regularly scheduled exciting events, particularly races, constantly add to the fun of folk lore so that stale conversation is continually recycled.

Organized activities require "organization men" (and women) to keep them going and status may be gained in any of the ubiquitous president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer's positions. As a holder of one of these positions, the participant may be assured of being an accepted member of the in-group even though his performance as a participant of the activity may be inferior.

All clubs, of course, serve the function of bringing together people with similar interests.

National Associations are listed in the Encyclopedia of Associations now in its sixth edition.* It is divided into three volumes. In Volume I is listed the name, address and sometimes telephone number of each association. Also reported is the chief official and his title, the number of members, the size of the staff, number of state and local groups, description of types of membership, purposes and activities of the association, publications, conventions and meetings. Three chapters of volume I are of particular interest: Chapter 5, "Education and Cultural Organizations", Chapter 13, "Hobby and Avocational Organizations" and Chapter 14, "Athletic and Sports Organizations."

Volume II is a geographic and executive index. Under the geographic section

(cont. on next page)

there is a breakdown of national association headquarters by cities within states. If the national headquarters of an association is located in your own or a nearby city, a personal visit to the headquarters may be a relatively simple way to find out more information than could be obtained by mail or telephone. The second portion of volume II lists the name and title of the executive of the organization as well as the address and sometimes telephone number.

Volume III updates the Encyclopedia through quarterly reports in loose leaf form. In this, new associations and projects are listed in straight alphabetical order which does not follow the classification system used in Volume I. However, like Volume I, there is an alphabetical and keyword index. There is also a cumulative index in the December issue.

As an example of the information available for associations within a state, the 1970 Wisconsin Blue Book includes an alphabetical listing of all state associations including the names, titles, and addresses of the persons to whom correspondence should be addressed.**

Local activity groups may be located through a variety of sources. These include the telephone directory, notices in newspapers, bulletin boards in YMCA's, YWCA's and similar organizations. The Milwaukee Public Library maintains a comprehensive file of all the organizations in the Greater Milwaukee area. Libraries in other communities may maintain similar files.

*Encyclopedia of Associations (6th ed.) in three volumes:
Vol. I National Organizations of the United States, $32.50
Vol. II Geographic and Executive Index, $20.00
Vol. III New Associations and Projects, $25.00 per year
Gale Research Co., Book Tower, Detroit Michigan 48226.

**Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau, The State of Wisconsin Blue Book. Madison, Wisconsin 53702, Document Sales, State Office Building, $1.00, 1970. Pages 595-615.

910 Athletic and Sport Clubs

(Coding sheets have not been included for this category because the activities have already been coded under the categories of 200 Sports and 300 Nature Activities.)

DD: 790.06 LC: GV 563

For the majority of the membership, participating in an athletic or sports club presupposes the physical capacity to perform the activity competently. However, some members maintain an affiliation through carrying out associated tasks without actually participating in the activity. These may include team managers, trainers, scorers, umpires, secretaries, treasurers, historians, tour managers, etc. Long time members who become too old to participate in the activity may frequently fill these roles.

Organizations will differ according to the minimum number of players required to make up a team, whether the activity is carried on indoors or outdoors, whether most of the competition is among members of the club or whether outside competitors are frequently the opponents.

911 "Ball" game clubs, e.g., baseball, football, softball, basketball, etc.

DD: 796.323, 796.332, 796.357 LC: GV 875.A1, GV 885, GV 940-959

By virtue of the minimum number of players required, the small group type of interpersonal relationship is to be found in these clubs. This requires an ability to adapt to from 5 to 25 individuals in an ambiguous competing yet friendly and supportive relationship. Thus the individual competes to beat someone else out of a position on the first team yet has a loyalty to the complete squad and to the first team even if he failed to make it. For the chronic bench warmers this can lead to searching questions of self-worth.

912 "Net" sports clubs, e.g., tennis, badminton, squash, ping-pong, volleyball, etc.

DD: 796.325, 796.4 LC: GV 990-1017.V6

With the exception of volleyball, "net" sports are generally a one against one or two against two (doubles) competition. Arrangements for time of play can thus be more flexible to fit into busy work schedules.

In volleyball, with the exception that net players have slightly different roles from those of the rear court players, there is less differentiation among player roles than is to be found in the "ball" game sports classified under 911. On the one hand this puts players on a more equal footing; on the other, it emphasizes differences between the degrees of skills among players.

913 Outing groups,e.g., hiking, mountain climbing, bicycling, Audibon society, etc.

DD: 796.4-.6 LC: G 504-510, GV 1041

Participants in these groups are generally together for longer periods at any one time although long intervals between outings may elapse. Because of the

(cont. on next page)

913 Outing groups (cont.)

nature of the activity, once started it is difficult for the participant to withdraw from a particular trip.

Unexpected exposure to rain, snow, fatigue, getting lost or some other hazard makes it difficult for the participants to maintain the social front and social composure usually maintained in most interpersonal relationship situations. Thus the basic underlying personality traits of the individual are more apt to be revealed in these activities. It becomes obvious which individuals are calm, brave, persevering, and optimistic and which are anxious, pessimistic, whimperers and quitters. This is a common theme of adventure novels.

914 Rod and gun clubs, e.g., hunting, fishing, archery, flycasting, etc.

DD: 799-799.32 LC: GV 1174-1181

Rifle and pistol shooting in this country has been organized into a national sport in which matches and target practice are conducted for the enjoyment of competition. Divisions in competitive programs vary with different types of rifles and pistols, and programs range from individual practice to competition on national and international levels. Game areas for hunting and fishing, and facilities for target practice are perhaps not as prevalent as other sports facilities, but where these are provided, they offer opportunities for both individuals and groups to enjoy themselves. The required equipment is minimal, and proper instruction reduces danger. The National Safety Council estimates the number of firearms fatalities resulting from hunting accidents at 600-800 per year. Luckily, target shooters, as a group, suffer few casualties on the supervised target range, but practice in unsupervised areas is dangerous. Correct education of participants is still the most important precept in archery and riflery. Rod and gun clubs sponsor contests promoting interest in their activity both among the young, and among adults whose participation in highly organized team sports gradually diminishes with increased age.

For further information see:

Bakal, Carl, No Right to Bear Arms. New York: McGraw Hill, 1966.

Keating, Ted (ed.), The Outdoor Encyclopedia. New York: A.S. Barnes and Co., 1957.

The Recreation Program. New York: The Athletic Institute, 1963.

Outdoor Education for American Youth. prepared by AAHPER Committee under chairmanship of Julian W. Smith, Washington, D.C., 1957.

915 Self-defense, e.g., boxing, wrestling, karate, fencing

DD: 796.8153, 796.83, 796.86
796.812

LC: U 860-863, GV 476, GV 1195
GV 1115-1141

Combat sports such as wrestling, karate and fencing have been incorporated into many recreational programs; however, boxing as a competitive sport for youth has been generally discouraged.* Wrestling and fencing programs are being carried on in high schools, recreation departments, church athletic programs and YMCA and boys' club organizations. The YWCA and some school physical education programs include fencing in the activities for girls. It should be noted that the introduction of these types of sports into activity programs requires careful orientation of the participants and constant supervision of regular practice sessions until the sport is learned.

The interpersonal relationships in boxing, wrestling and judo are distinctive in that participants more or less continuously inflict pain on their opponents. This requires participants to develop a strong control over anger normally felt toward a source which inflicts pain. Special emotional control is required to pursue the tactics of the sport most likely to win the match rather than opting for a tactic which inflicts the most pain as a reprisal.

Being on the receiving end of the pain inflicted in these sports requires special training in maintaining social composure and an appropriate presentation of self while withstanding a degree of pain which might elicit tears and whimpering in the untrained. Males brought up in low income and disadvantaged areas where street fighting is commonplace are apt to have had much more intensive and appropriate training for this role.

*Competitive boxing for high school age boys has been discouraged. The following are notations of specific action or research on the part of groups and individuals regarding the question of competitive boxing for young men:

Joint Committee on Health Problems in Education of the National Education Association and the American Medical Association, "Resolution on Boxing," Journal of Health and Physical Education, December, 1948, p. 657.

National Committee on School Health Policies of the National Conference for Cooperation in Health Education, Suggested School Health Policies, American Medical Association, 1948, p. 35.

Proceedings, Fifty-First Annual Convention, American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, April 9-13, 1946, p. 144.

For further information see:

The Recreation Program. New York: The Athletic Institute, 1963.

916-917

916 Track and field clubs, e.g., jogging, weightlifting and marathon, etc.

DD: 796.41-.426 LC: GV 511, GV 1061, GV 1065

Jogging has become extremely popular among people of nearly all ages as a method of keeping physically fit. Jogging clubs may exist as part of a larger city recreational program, or they may be very informal neighborhood groups, since no special equipment is needed. Universities, YMCA's, and men's clubs often include a gymnasium where other facilities such as weights, bars, and running tracks are provided. Various cities may have track and field clubs whose members compete in competition with other clubs, or in state and even national meets.

Many people find that participating in these activities with other people helps them to stick with it. Music is a useful motivating technique for group setting up exercises.

Participants in these activities tend to compete more against time, distance and other objective standards rather than against other participants. In some ways this requires more ego strength to make the effort; in other ways, less. A satisfactory self concept may be attained by regular participation in the activity without the participant having to prove himself by being a winner.

917 Water sports, e.g., swimming, boating, canoeing, sailing, yachting, water skiing, etc.

DD: 797.1-797.21 LC: GV 794-809, GV 837, GV 781-785

In communities which have swimming pools, lessons are offered and competitive meets are often held in affiliation with local swimming clubs, the recreation department, or similar organizations. Swimming tests have been devised by the American Red Cross, YMCA, Boy Scouts, and other agencies to stimulate achievement of greater skills. Junior swimming clubs foster interest by enabling young swimmers to move up into more advanced clubs as their skill increases. Boating, too, is very popular, providing fun and recreation for individuals and families. Universities often have sailing clubs in which the fundamental skills and rules of sailing are taught.

Because of the races which they sponsor, sailing and yachting clubs are probably among the best organized of these groups. Since races are ordinarily scheduled on a regular basis this assures continuity of participation.

For further information see:

National Recreation Association, Community Sports and Athletics. New York: A.S. Barnes and Co., 1949.

Outdoor Education for American Youth, prepared by the AAHPER Committee under chairmanship of Julian W. Smith. Washington, D.C.: American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, 1957.

918 Winter sports, e.g., bobsledding, tobogganing,skiing, snowmobiling, ice boat racing, etc.

DD: 796.91-.97 LC: GV 840-855

Coasting has always been an extremely popular winter sport among small family groups, but recently recreation departments in some cities have developed suitable coasting areas for large groups as well by utilizing golf courses and slopes in large parks. The number of ski enthusiasts is also increasing. No longer considered a sport solely for experts, skiing is fun for all who observe proper safety precautions. Many universities have ski clubs, and most ski areas provide instructions, competitions and ski clinics. Ski patrols and ski safety agencies maintain first aid stations on the slopes.

Snowmobile associations are a recent and rapidly growing addition to the winter organizational activities.

919 Sports groups, e.g., golf, bowling, bocce, etc.

DD: 796.31, 794.6 LC: GV 903, GV 1017.H2

Golf clubs and bowling leagues are popular and extensive organizations, but the actual number of enthusiasts is much greater than these figures indicate. Many people find satisfaction in meeting the simple athletic demands of these slow paced games. The success of tournaments, the large numbers of players involved in organized groups, and the many beautiful golf courses and country clubs are evidence of the popularity of golf. Organized bowling is equally as popular. Bowling season may start with a week-long clinic, after which beginning and more advanced leagues are formed. Morning, afternoon and evening games are played in order to accommodate the housewives, professional and business men and women ,and those in industry, all who share enthusiasm for the sport. At the end of the season, awards are given to the winning team. However, the social-competitive angle of the game, and the spirit of participation, rather than bowling for prizes, is stressed.

For further information see:

The Athletic Institute, The Recreation Program. New York: The Athletic Institute, 1963.

920 Hobby Groups

(Coding sheets have not been included for this category because the activities have already been coded under the categories of 100 Games, 200 Sports, 300 Nature Activities, 400 Collection Activities, and 500 Craft Activities.)

LC: GV 1201

With the exception of category 923, "Auto, Motorcycle and Flying Clubs," the activities in this section require much less physical ability and hence are more apt to be suited to the needs of the physically handicapped. For the most part they also tend to be more thing-oriented and idea-oriented than people-oriented. Consequently the interpersonal relationships are less involved and in fact many of the activities could be carried on alone. In the case of some of these activities the term "club" is an organizational arrangement involving relatively few interpersonal relationships.

921 Animal training, breeding and showing clubs e.g., dog showing, aquarium societies, etc.

DD: 636-638 LC: GV 1829-1831, QH 68, QL 78-79

The competition among hobbyists can frequently be more of a shared enthusiasm rather than the win-lose situation as in athletic contests.

There is emphasis on cooperative as well as competitive feelings in working with animals. Most animal owners feel a bond with the same breed of animal owned by others as well as with their own. Dog lovers feel affectionate towards other dogs (even if they don't like cats!).

There is an inexhaustible supply of folklore associated with each breed of animal and frequently with each individual animal so that conversation never falters in these clubs.

Because of the nature of animals, much of the activity, with the exception of animal racing, proceeds at a leisure pace.

The care of animals may be a particularly suitable activity for the mentally retarded, emotionally disturbed, brain damaged, aphasic and deaf.

922 Art clubs e.g., painting, sculpture, photography, etc.

DD: 730, 750, 770 LC: TR, ND, NB

In these clubs the activity itself is usually solitary and the interpersonal relationships involved are adjunctive to the activity itself. The interchange with other club members is focused on having an audience to whom to show off one's work, getting help on problems, sharing ideas for new subject matter and techniques, and sharing equipment, darkroom and model costs.

Exchanging ideas with others is frequently necessary to incite and increase creativity; the club also serves this purpose. Sharing enthusiasm over an art product requires a certain kind of positive empathy which only the artistically inclined person is likely to have. For example, nearly everone responds emotionally to the dramatic impact of any kind of a race but only those serendipically

(cont. on next page)

922 Art clubs (cont.)

prepared will respond to a particular painting or sculpture.

923 Auto, motorcycle and flying clubs, e.g., racing, rally, car care, repair, flying, skydiving, etc.

DD: 796.72-.76, 797.52 LC: 440-445, TL 570-578, GV 1021-1030

These clubs attract thing-oriented people since the safety of all participation is based on careful attention to the smooth functioning of equipment. This is minimal in rallying and maximal in skydiving. There is a natural selection process in that individuals who are not careful and thorough do not survive. It is hypothesized then that people in these clubs are both careful and thorough, yet adventuresome and danger seeking. One would anticipate that rather special interpersonal relationships develop among these kinds of people, but we have discovered neither researched based nor impressionistic data on this question.

There are many publications available today with information specifically for those interested in automobiles and motorcycles: books, pamphlets, magazines and flyers giving news, repair hints, model descriptions, or announcing rallies, races and car shows. Owners of early vintage cars show them in auto shows and parades, maintaining them in operating condition. Road rallies are becoming more and more popular as the number of car owners increases. Motorcycle groups have enjoyed a significant rise in popularity over the past few years.

924 Board game clubs, e.g., chess, checkers, backgammon, etc.

DD: 794.1-.2 LC: GV 1312

Clubs for these activities are a natural organizational device to facilitate the problem of securing a variety of opponents. It increases the participant's skill and experience to play against numerous other players and belonging to a club is the easiest way to organize this. For especially competitively minded players, tournaments are more easily arranged within the framework of a club.

Since the equipment is so minimal and portable, the "clubhouse" may be in a private home, any available public building, or, as in New York City, a particular spot in Central Park.

925-926

925 Card game clubs, e.g., bridge, poker, sheepshead, etc.

DD: 795.4 LC: GV 1233-1299

Card clubs often exist as part of a larger formal or informal organization, such as a church or a secretarial pool.

Specific games seem to have become primarily associated with specific social groups. Thus, bridge tends to be comprised of married couples for evening games and women groups for afternoon games. A rather unique form of communication between partners is required in bridge in which the partner is expected to understand what his partner can and expects to do through his ritualized statements. Ineptness in either sending or receiving these communications in required style tends to trigger the partner's wrath. In husband-wife teams, there is likely to be a great deal of displacement of antagonisms in other role performances due to the game performance.

Poker is primarily a man's game, frequently played compulsively late into the night. Money stakes are frequently higher than in other games and appropriate emotional control is required to sustain relatively heavy financial losses without destroying friendships. In this respect it is similar to body contact sports. The game mimics the chief ingredient of many buying and selling jobs in which the key to success is bluffing the opponent into believing that the participant is in a stronger position than he really is. This involves maintaining a special kind of presentation of self including appropriate facial expressions and tone of voice.

926 Collecting clubs, e.g., stamp collectors, coin collectors, butterfly collectors, etc.

DD: 737.4, 769.56, 790.0232 LC: CJ

One would assume that collector clubs would attract the most thing-oriented people. It is anticipated that the major function of collector clubs is extention of the single collector's purchasing capacity. Thus providing they do not compete excessively with each other, a member may receive the help of all the other club members in finding specific items in which he is interested. Since the club members are already specialists in the field and have their own contacts they make ideal agents to help implement an extended research. Even if competitive relationships exist, tradeoffs are possible. When a member is able to secure two of an identical specimen, he is in a position to trade one of these for a specimen he does not have but of which another member holds two.

Clubs also facilitate the possibility of looking over another member's collection, an activity through which a member may vicariously satisfy his own possession needs.

Closer cooperation is useful in some collection activities. For instance, in collecting specimens from an ocean beach, if several people line up and walk down the beach in an equally spaced line, the beach may be covered more thoroughly than could be done by the same number of people combing the beach separately.

The club provides an important communication hub in disseminating information on what is available and where, going market prices, what is scarce and what is in great demand, etc.

927 Communication clubs, e.g., correspondence clubs, ham radio, etc.

DD: 621.384166, 621.382-.389 LC: TK 9956

Some communication clubs are unique in that their members communicate by letter, tape, telephone, radio or wireless without ever seeing each other. This opens up tremendous opportunities for the homebound, the blind and the deaf to maintain extensive interpersonal contacts. It also greatly expands the opportunity for cross cultural and international contacts, greatly needed in a culture-bound world with excessive nationalism.

There are opportunities for acquiring pen pals knowing another language; each participant helps the other learn a new written language. Similarly, improved oral facility in another language may be acquired through exchange of taped correspondence. Most of these interpersonal contacts are dyadic but more than two people could be involved by the use of round robin letters and tapes and conference telephone calls.

Ham radio operators make both spontaneous and preplanned contacts with other operators. The use of wireless involving mastery of the morse code is demanding and is similar to learning a second language.

928 Craft clubs, e.g., cooking, sewing, gardening, etc.

DD: 641.5-.8, 646, 647.3 LC: TX 645-840, SB 451-466, TT 700-715

Craft clubs like art clubs are organized around the pursuit of activities which result in a finished product. However, some craft products like cooked meals are perishable. This has implications for craft clubs as it may determine how frequently and when meetings are held. Certain species of flowers bloom only at certain times of the year and meetings of these kinds of clubs may be in accord with this.

Mutual sharing products of cookery crafts is perhaps a more demanding experience in interpersonal relationships than the aesthetic sharing in art clubs. The figurative interpretation of the phrase "I can't stomach that" is less painful than is the literal.

As in art clubs, activities are primarily carried on as individual projects. Sewing is somewhat unique in that, except when new and complicated stitches are being learned, sewers are able to converse while sewing. Thus sewing clubs may be concurrently conversational clubs.

The 4-H clubs and Future Farmers of America have long been active in organizing craft clubs for the display of their products at state and county fairs.

Environmental Factors		Social-Psychological Factors	
Indoor	Outdoor	Aesthetic	Utilitarian
No specific environment		Creative	Pre - patterned
Modicum of space		Abstract	Concrete
Requires little or no equipment		Group effort	Individual effort
Equipment normally at hand		Structured	
		Supervised	
		Opportunity for recognition	

Impairment Limitations

blind	+	balance	+	hands impaired:	1	2
low vision	+	seizures	+	reaching	+	+
hearing	S1	aphasia:		handling	+	+
speech	S2	receptive	S3	fingering	+	+
retardation	S3	expressive	S3	feeling	+	+
memory	S3	mixed	S3	no hands +		

impaired:					
stooping	+	wheel chair	M1	bed patient	S4
kneeling	+	semi-ambulant	M1	respiratory	+
crouching	+	Class III heart	+	Energy Expenditure in METS: 1.2 - 4.4	
crawling	+	Class IV heart	S4		

M1 check access to buildings via ramps and elevators and suitability of toilet facilities
S1 read instructions and speeches rather than listen to them
S2 can perform all activities except speaking to people
S3 can stuff envelopes, put on car tops, bumper stickers
S4 can dictate letters, make telephone calls

930 Political Groups

DD: 329 LC: JF 2101

931 Party affiliations, e.g., Democratic, Republicans, etc.

DD: 329 LC: JK 2311-2359, HX 626-795

The small minority of Americans who are active in political parties exert influence on the political scene far greater than those citizens who merely vote. Party members help select and elect candidates, and influence policy through the type of candidates they support. They have less influence on issues as the typical party organization, Democratic or Republican, pays relatively little attention to issues.

Few people appreciate the amount of effort put out by loyal party members. These include regular attendance at party meetings, which are usually incredibly dull, telephoning and visiting neighbors on behalf of candidates, distributing literature at shopping centers, putting on bumper stickers and car tops, erecting signs, etc. The average party member receives few special favors or rewards for all the work he puts in. He does have trickle down prestige through the opportunity to meet and talk with prominent political figures upon occasion.

There is a strong camaraderie among old time party members, occasionally marred, however, by intense feuds.

Although candidates rely heavily on resources outside the party, party support (usually delivered in the form of free manpower) is sufficiently important that candidates have to meet the screening criteria of the party. The most important of these is party loyalty, best demonstrated by length of membership, effort expended for the party and strict adherence to party norms and values.

932-933

932 Political youth groups, e.g., Young Republicans, etc.

DD: 329 LC: JK

Political youth groups often serve as an apprenticeship system for regular party affiliation. Frequently comprised of children of regular party members and including adolescent and young adult aged individuals, they are a highly useful training ground for gaining political experience. These groups frequently do much of the leg work for the regular party including the manual tasks of putting on car top carriers, bumper stickers,etc. Somewhat less stable than the regular party apparatus, continued activity may depend on the availability of leaders in an interested clique in the appropriate age group. The organization may sponsor more social activities than the regular party. College student members may frequently supply the leadership.

933 Campaigning clubs, e.g., Citizens for Nixon, Youth for McGovern, etc.

A movement starting in the 1968 Eugene McCarthy campaign has been continued in the George McGovern campaign in 1972 with college students and others spending weekends away from home to help in the campaigning.

Impressive results have been obtained in primary elections through this effort. At the usual more routine level citizens work in their local communities. This may be within or outside of the regular political party activities. For most people this is likely to be more exciting, motivating and psychologically satisfying than the routine between election party activities. There is a day to day atmosphere of excitment, a camaraderie among workers, a strong identification with the leader being supported. If the candidate being supported wins there is the satisfying feeling of having been on the winning team. If the candidate loses there is still a satisfying feeling of "we did our best."

934 Non-partisan political action groups, e.g., League of Women Voters, American Civil Liberties Union, Common Cause, etc.

The membership of these groups typically are more concerned with issues than political personalities. They hold to more clear cut issue positions in contrast to the compromising of issues to obtain a wider voting base characteristic of political parties. They tend to spend more time studying issues and being better informed about them. Conversely they are apt to be less effective in influencing immediate decision making than the political parties. A higher level of education is usually to be found among the membership of non-partisan political groups than in the regular political parties.

935 Special interest pressure groups, e.g., Zero Population Growth, Veterans Against the War, etc.

These groups consolidate interest around a particular issue and frequently have a high emotional investment in the cause and great motivation toward action. This may lead either in the direction of more sophistication in studying, understanding and writing about the issue or in the direction of stronger direct action to obtain the objective such as picketing, parades, leafleting, sit-ins, strikes, etc. Psychologically this is more appealing to people who are willing and able to commit themselves, and take risks to further a cause in which they believe.

940 Religious Organizations

Environmental Factors		Social-Psychological Factors	
Indoor	Outdoor	Aesthetic	Utilitarian
No specific environment		Pre-patterned	
Modicum of space		Abstract	Concrete
Requires little or no equipment		Group effort	Individual effort
Equipment normally at hand		Structured	
		Supervised	
		Opportunity for recognition	

Impairment Limitations

blind	+	balance	+	hands impaired:	1	2
low vision	+	seizures	+	reaching	+	+
hearing	S1	aphasia:		handling	+	+
speech	S2	receptive	S3	fingering	+	+
retardation	+	expressive	S3	feeling	+	+
memory	+	mixed	S3	no hands +		

impaired:					
stooping	+	wheel chair	M1	bed patient	S4
kneeling	+	semi-ambulant	M1	respiratory	+
crouching	+	Class III heart	+	Energy Expenditure in METS: 1.2 - 3.2	
crawling	+	Class IV heart	S4		

M1 check access to buildings via ramps and elevators and suitability of toilet facilities
S1 read religious materials instead of listening to services, etc.
S2 can do everything except participate in teaching and discussion groups
S3 will be limited to activities requiring little communication with others
S4 can carry on telephoning activities

940 Religious Organizations

DD: 200 LC: BV 590-640, 1620-1643, 4440-70

941 Formal church membership, e.g., Anglican, Baptist, Catholic, Christian Scientist, Jewish, Lutheran, Methodist, Unitarian, etc.

DD: 280 LC: BV 820

Formal church membership, for many people, is an almost automatic status starting in childhood. For others, a decision is made to enter formal membership in adulthood. In any event, accepting formal church membership entails entering a cluster of role privileges and obligations. On the privilege side, the member is entitled to the help of the minister for formal ceremonies and in times of illness or death. Informal help, both psychological and material, may be extended by members of the congregation. On the obligations side, members are expected to share the theology, philosophy and ideology of the church, to contribute to the financial burden of supporting the church and, from time to time, to accept special assignments in church activities. Regular attendance at church services is an ideal type role requirement.

942 Church social groups, e.g., Knights of Columbus, Knights of Malta, B'nai B'rith, auxiliaries, etc.

DD: 254.6 LC: BV 1620-1643

Many of the same role privileges and obligations are to be found here as in formal church membership, except the attendance at church services may be expected only at special ceremonial times.

Activities frequently are organized around helping roles such as making money for good causes. Social interaction may be a major covert aspect of these activities.

943 Teaching and discussion groups, e.g., teaching Sunday School, adult discussion groups, etc.
DD: 377.9, 337.8 LC: BV 4446-7, LC 427-629

An interest in the knowledge content of religion is characteristic of these activities. There is easy entry into Sunday School teaching because of the chronic shortage of Sunday School teachers. By the same token, because of the teaching situation it is difficult to maintain student interest, motivation and regularity of attendance. Adult discussion groups, on the other hand, since they selectively attract the adults interested in this activity, frequently maintain high levels of interest, participation and regularity of attendance. The principles of group dynamics which are essential to the success of any group are equally applicable here.

944 Church maintenance, e.g., altar society, steering policy committee, etc.

DD: 254 LC: BV 626, BV 900-1450

This area of activity is appropriate for individuals who wish to be active in church work , but are primarily thing-oriented rather than people-oriented. There are opportunities to find satisfaction in maintaining and improving church property, creating artistic floral arrangements, enjoying the satisfactions of completed craftsmanship and prestige from the admiration of the product by other people.

946 Church charity and missionary aid groups, e.g., St. Vincent de Paul Society, United Jewish Appeal, Lay apostolate groups, mission auxiliaries,etc.

DD: 258 LC: BV 900-1450, BV 2000-3705

These groups are particularly attractive to individuals who view the church as an opportunity to help others. Help may be extended through raising money for good causes, visiting the sick, extending limited amounts of financial aid in emergencies, etc.

947 Interfaith organizations, e.g., National Council of Christians and Jews, etc.

DD: 254.6, 259 LC: BV 900-1450

These organizations may appeal to people with broad perspectives on human events and find this more satisfying than narrow loyalties to a specific church group. In small towns, there may be too few stimulating ideas or stimulating people within one church group. An ecumenical approach may arise because there are too few stimulating ideas within one church group, or because there is insufficient heterogeneous stimulus within any one church.

948 Information and public relations groups, e.g., information centers, Christian Science Reading Rooms, etc.

DD: 254.3-.4 LC: BV 4464, 4435, 4335

These activities tend to appeal to individuals who prefer the written word to interpersonal communication and sociability. They offer safe avenues of participation to shy people who feel uncomfortable in groups. People with office management, clerical, librarian and writing skills may be helpful and find satisfaction in these activities.

950 Cultural and Educational Groups

Environmental Factors		Social-Psychological Factors	
Indoor		Aesthetic	
No specific environment		Creative	Pre-patterned
Modicum of space		Abstract	
Requires little or no equipment		Group effort	Individual effort
Equipment normally at hand		Structured	Unstructured
		Supervised	Unsupervised
		Opportunity for recognition	

Cost of equipment and supplies: 1972 price range

Books - $1.25 - 10.00 / ea.

Impairment Limitations

blind	M1	balance	+	hands impaired:	1	2
low vision	M2	seizures	+	reaching	+	+
hearing	0	aphasia:		handling	+	+
speech	0	receptive	0	fingering	+	+
retardation	0	expressive	0	feeling	+	+
memory	0	mixed	0	no hands +		

impaired:					
stooping	+	wheel chair	M3	bed patient	0
kneeling	+	semi-ambulant	M3	respiratory	+
crouching	+	Class III heart	+	Energy Expenditure in METS: 1.2 - 2.3	
crawling	+	Class IV heart	0		

M1 braille or talking books
M2 large print
M3 check access to buildings via ramps and elevators and suitability of toilet facilities

953 Book clubs

DD: 374.22 LC: Z 1008, Z 549

A book club is a discussion group which over a period of time develops certain additional dimensions of interpersonal relationships. As book club members come to know each other better, they are able to lower their defenses and say what they really think, a refreshing change from the banality of most day-to-day conversations.

Members frequently belong to one or more of the same organizations as other members, which is an additional thread in making the book club a more cohesive social group than the usual time-limited or topic-limited discussion groups.

For further information see:

Davis, James A., Great Books and Small Groups. New York: Free Press of Glencoe, a Division of the Crowell-Collier Publishing Company, 1961.

960 Social Groups

Environmental Factors		Social-Psychological Factors
Indoor	Outdoor	Aesthetic
No specific environment		Pre-patterned
Modicum of space		Concrete
Equipment a major factor		Group effort
Equipment normally at hand		Structured
		Supervised
		Opportunity for recognition

Cost of equipment and supplies: 1972 price range

Initiation fee from $0.00-2000.00
Dues - 0.00-1000.00

Impairment Limitations

blind	M1	balance	S2	hands impaired:	1	2
low vision	M1	seizures	+	reaching	+	M4
hearing	M2	aphasia:		handling	+	M4
speech	M2	receptive	M2	fingering	+	M4
retardation	S1	expressive	M2	feeling	+	M4
memory	M3	mixed	M2	no hands M4		

impaired:					
stooping	S3	wheel chair	M5	bed patient	S4
kneeling	S3	semi-ambulant	M5	respiratory	+
crouching	S3	Class III heart	S3	Energy Expenditure in	
crawling	S3	Class IV heart	S4	METS: 1.2 - 26.0	

This is a very heterogeneous grouping in terms of physical requirements of the activity. Since the physical requirements have already been indicated on other check list sheets the emphasis here is mainly on communication and social interaction acpects of carrying on activities in groups.

M1 may need companion for travel
M2 may need special sponsoring to be accepted by group
M3 carry notebook with names of the people in the group
M4 may use push button telephones for maintaining organizational contacts by telephone
M5 check access to buildings via ramps & elevators and suitability of toilet facilities
S1 limit to simple activities with other MR's
S2 exclude athletic and dance activities
S3 exclude some athletic and dance activities
S4 can maintain some organizational contacts by telephone

960 Social Groups

DD: 366-369 LC: HS 2501-3200

961 Athletic clubs

DD: 366-369 LC: GV 563

These clubs originally were focused around one or more sport or athletic activities. Some had national or ethnic associations such as the German Turner clubs which emphasized gymnastics. Some clubs, although still called athletic clubs, have evolved into the most exclusive social clubs in large cities and are patronized by business executives and prestigious professionals from the upper class.

962 Country clubs

DD: 728.4, 712.7, 367 LC: HS 2501-3200

These clubs usually include among their buildings and grounds a golf course and more frequently now a pool as well. In small cities, they usually include the economic and professional elite of the community. In large cities and dense suburban areas are to be found a number of country clubs, the most exclusive of which have members recruited from the highest ranking executives, families with large inherited wealth, and high ranking professionals.

963 Dance clubs

963 Square dance clubs

DD: 793.3 LC: GV 1589-1799

A unifying experience for members of square dance clubs is a common set of skills and techniques known and practiced by all members although there are sex variations and variations between the beginners and the old timers. The dance systematically arranges physical contact among every member of a dance square of eight people and since individuals rotate through squares, they are in contact with a substantial number of dancers on any one evening.

Dance clubs travel around, dancing in different dance halls and to different callers. Miscellaneous ritual is developed, including the wearing of distinctive costumes and pins.

964-966

964 Groups involving the elderly, e.g., Golden Age clubs, etc.

DD: 366-369 LC: HS 2501-3200

These groups have been given a great deal of community support, with free building space frequently provided in municipal park buildings or in churches. Sometimes, professional recreation leaders are also provided. Activities include cards, bingo, meals, movies, arts and crafts, etc. Severely disabled people sometimes have difficulty being accepted in these groups.

965 Party clubs--groups formed for the purpose of having parties at specified intervals

DD: 367 LC: HS 2501-3200

These are the most purely social and hedonistic of all groups. They are particularly adapted to the needs of people who are clever, amusing, entertaining, but who do not function well in work groups where it is expected that something will be accomplished and that everyone will do his share. They are also well suited for people who carry a very heavy work load or responsibility in their job and need to use all of their off-duty time for relaxing.

For further information see:

National Safety Council, School Parties. Safety Education Data Sheet No. 40 (rev.), 425 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 60611.

966 4-H groups, scouts

DD: 630.627, 796.542, 369.4 LC: S 533, HS 3313.59, HS 3353.G5

4-H groups have been primarily for rural youth. They have done a particularly good job of providing meaningful and useful activities closely related to the future work careers of the young people, such as raising livestock projects. They have received strong support from adult farm organizations and county agricultural agents, helping to bridge the generation gap. It is not clear what impact the reduction of the farm population and the cultural urbanization of the rural areas will bring.

Scouts have traditionally been a middle class youth organization with uniform and equipment requirements expensive enough so that poor children were eliminated. They have also been strongly oriented toward the out-of-door activities which are not readily available to inner city kids. The scouts have also promulgated what to many people would appear as ultraconservative patriotic, religious, economic and moralistic ideology. Some efforts are now being made to adapt the organization to meet the needs of ghetto children.

967 YMCA, YWCA, YMHA, YWHA

DD: 796.5422 LC: BV 1000-1220, BV 1300-1393, DS 101, HS 2226-2230

The Young Men's Christian Association is a middle class organization which provides athletic facilities in the form of gyms and pools, with excellent training and sport programs both for men and boys. For many years, it has been a forerunner in helping middle aged men stay in good physical condition, a movement which is receiving a great deal of current attention. It has also provided dormitory style housing at a reasonable price, which has been valuable for men with limited incomes moving into a city. Diversified educational and social programs are also provided.

The Young Women's Christian Association has provided the same functions for women as the YMCA has for men but, in addition, has become a social change agent frequently on the forefront of promoting improvements in race relations, civic conditions, etc.

The Young Men's Hebrew Association and the Young Women's Hebrew Association offer services similar to those of the YMCA and the YWCA, but with more specific focus on Jewish heritage, culture and special needs.

968 Youth groups, e.g., CYO, high school organizations, etc.

DD: 369.4, 371.8, 291.65 LC: BV 29

Boys Clubs are a nation-wide affiliation of clubs usually with full time paid adult professional leadership, with permanent buildings devoted to the recreational needs of inner city usually lower and working class boys. Unsung heroes of the war against delinquency, they are frequently effective in bringing some measure of stability and norms of appropriate conduct into the lives of boys who are in trouble in school and who would otherwise become members of antisocial street gangs.

High school organizations tend to be organized into activity areas such as sports, music, drama, or debating and are usually highly structured under teacher leadership. They are frequently highly competitive, with competitiveness stressed by the total school system. A minority of students who cannot meet the competition are alienated and for them high school social life is a threatening and anxiety provoking experience.

970 Ethnic Organizations

Environmental Factors		Social-Psychological Factors	
Indoor	Outdoor	Aesthetic	
No specific environment		Creative	Pre-patterned
Modicum of space		Concrete	
Requires little or no equipment		Group effort	Individual effort
Equipment normally at hand		Structured	
		Supervised	
		Opportunity for recognition	

Impairment Limitations

blind	+	balance	+	hands impaired:	1	2
low vision	+	seizures	+	reaching	+	+
hearing	M1	aphasia:		handling	+	+
speech	M1	receptive	M1	fingering	+	+
retardation	+	expressive	M1	feeling	+	+
memory	M2	mixed	M1	no hands +		

impaired:					
stooping	+	wheel chair	M3	bed patient	S1
kneeling	+	semi-ambulant	M3	respiratory	+
crouching	+	Class III heart	+	Energy Expenditure in METS: 1.2-4.4	
crawling	+	Class IV heart	S1		

M1 may need special sponsoring to be accepted by group
M2 carry notebook with names of the people in the group
M3 check access to buildings via ramps and elevators and suitability of toilet facilities
S1 can maintain some organizational contacts by telephone

970 Ethnic Organizations

DD: 301.451, 369 LC: GN

Groups whose unifying factor is a stress on particular ethnic identification can offer perfect opportunities to induce greater social contacts, especially among the elderly. This for two reasons: the elderly are more inclined to identify strongly with a particular ethnic group--a formal organization built around ethnic unification will have immediate appeal; the elderly are more in need of a powerful outside stimulus to encourage social activity--in a sense, they are already part of the group, the requirements are already met by virtue of their being who they are, so it is much easier to consider joining the group if there already exists some element of familiarity. The majority of these ethnic groups are strictly social in nature. No great demands are made of those who join. One grows within the group at one's own pace, comes and goes at will. There is personal and group pride - "I am one of these."

Along with these groups devoted to the perpetration and appreciation of one's own cultural characteristics, there are those organized for the appreciation and experiencing of another's, the groups devoted to international exchange. The appeal of these is somewhat different. Those who desire the protection and nourishment of the familiar may not be attracted by the investigation of the foreign. Some, however, find the prospect fascinating. Some may be familiar with the other's language, or may want to learn it. Some may be interested in the customs, manners and dress without regard for the language. Some may want to share literature or art. Here the strength is more in the individual than from the group. Again, however, participation can encourage social relationships at a self-determined pace.

Finally there are groups which grew out of particular political, economic, or social conditions. They have strong ethnic identifications, as do the first group, but have more pragmatic goals than just socializing, usually because their ethnic group is a lower economic status minority. They are often quite politically active in the community. They are heavily concerned with the interests of the particular group they represent, and are often a source of controversy to the groups they don't represent. The psychology of groups of this nature is quite different from that of either of the other two groups discussed here. The appeal is to a sense of both individual and group pride and the organization is of a far more utilitarian nature than the less goal-oriented types previously mentioned. Involvement in one of these has greater and more emotionally charged implications and most likely the elderly or disabled would not be immediately attracted.

Environmental Factors		Social-Psychological Factors	
Indoor	Outdoor	Utilitarian	
No specific environment		Pre-Patterned	
Modicum of space		Concrete	
Requires little or no equipment		Group effort	Individual effort
Equipment normally at hand		Structured	
		Supervised	
		Opportunity for recognition	

Impairment Limitations

blind	S1	balance	S2	hands impaired:	1	2
low vision	+	seizures	S2	reaching	+	S2
hearing	S2	aphasia:		handling	+	S2
speech	+	receptive	S2	fingering	+	S2
retardation	M1	expressive	S2	feeling	+	+
memory	+	mixed	S2	no hands S2		
impaired:						
stooping	+	wheel chair	S2	bed patient	0	
kneeling	+	semi-ambulant	S2	respiratory	S2	
crouching	+	Class III heart	S2	Energy Expenditure in		
crawling	+	Class IV heart	0	METS: 1.2-14.0		

This is a very heterogeneous grouping in terms of the physical requirements of the activity.

M1 may need companion for guidance
S1 could be part of welcoming group or library groups (braille books)
S2 exclude protection groups

980 Volunteer Service Organizations

DD: 360

Volunteer service organizations offer an opportunity for people to express their need to help people, to feel wanted, to fulfill what they see as their religious, moral or ethical duty and to achieve recognition for these activities. Although helping can be done individually, being a member of a helping organization is seen in a recognized role (for instance a Gray Lady volunteer in a hospital can walk around without being questioned). Other members of an organization lend psychological support when one of the members feels depressed over the problems of the person they are trying to help. These organizations may train their members as, for instance, in first aid. In general then volunteer service organizations help their members to become better equipped to help.

981 Aid to the sick and disabled, e.g., Easter Seal groups, hospital volunteers, etc.

DD: 361-362

Easter Seal volunteers go to homebound patient's homes and help them with recreational activities. This may involve a knowledge of one or more arts or crafts and may involve woodworking and other skills to prepare materials ahead of time in the Easter Seal building workroom. It may also involve learning the rules of card games and other games in order to teach the patient how to play them. Hospital volunteers may also help provide recreational activity for patients. They may help, too, merely by talking with patients and giving patients someone to talk to. They may also make contacts for patients with relatives and friends who may not be able to visit. Veterans who have had long time confinement in VA hospitals sometimes become regular hospital volunteers because they know from their own experiences as patients how valuable the service is and they feel at home and comfortable in the hospital setting.

982-984

982 Civic groups, e.g., Chamber of Commerce, Rotary Club, etc.

DD: 369.5

Although these groups perform many useful community functions, they are perhaps more useful as a place to make business contacts useful to the individual members. They also stimulate the members with new ideas through sponsoring speakers at weekly business luncheons. They are primarily organizations of managerial and professional level men.

983 Educational groups, e.g., PTA, library groups, etc.

DD: 370.1931 LC: LC 230-235

The function of the PTA (Parent-Teachers Association) has varied from community to community. In some, it has been the medium through which the educational philosophy and methods of a school have been explained to the parents. In others, it has been primarily an opportunity for parents to meet teachers in a semi-social situation.

It has been used as a springboard for aspiring candidates to attain the visibility necessary to run successfully for a school board office. Partly because of its constitution, the PTA has rarely been effective in exerting pressure for better schools.

Library groups are fortunate in having clear-cut goals: a bigger and better library building, more books and more librarians. Many small town libraries have been started and nourished to adulthood by devoted library groups working over a period of years to raise funds for this cause.

984 Humane societies, e.g., ASPCA, etc.

DD: 364.178 LC: HV 4701-4959

Humane societies have had clear-cut goals--to treat animals in more humane ways. They have not been led astray and frustrated by such irrelevancies as the rank, social class and religion of the animals or whether or not the animals were receiving public welfare instead of earning a living. There have been continuing battles over the use of animals for research purposes.

985 International aid groups, e.g., Red Cross, CARE

DD: 361.5, 361.7 LC: HV 560-583

Help for these groups has been primarily in the form of money contributions, either from one's own pocket or collected from neighbors. Interest in these groups requires an ability to empathize with the needs of a person or group or persons a long way away, both geographically and culturally, without being on the spot to help in a direct person-to-person fashion.

986 Person-to-person aid groups, e.g., welcoming groups, the Fish, etc.

DD: 366-369, 369.5

These groups are suitable for warm, empathetic, people who like to deal directly with individuals and their needs and problems. This may vary from hosting and hostessing in church and other organizations to some of the very demanding kind of help which the Fish organization supplies.

987 Protection groups, e.g., volunteer police, firemen, etc.

DD: 363.2-.3 LC: TH 9111-9599, HV 7551-8280

Participation in these groups requires high level physical capacities. The activities offer excitement, occasionally some danger, and an organization in which some discipline over the action of members is required. When not in action, members typically spend considerable time in each other's company, with plenty of time for conversation while waiting for an emergency to happen. All of these conditions unite members into a closely knit organization. The activities of these organizations are an excellent antidote for the routine, deskilled, alienated and unglamorous factory and office jobs in which so many workers are employed.

988 Women's service groups, e.g., the Junior League, etc.

DD: 369.5 LC: HS 2501-3200

The Junior League is unique in that it is comprised of upper class women. Because they belong to an upper economic group, they are highly successful in raising funds for beneficial purposes.

They also require their members to contribute a given number of hours voluntarily in worthwhile purposes. They can be particularly helpful to many social service agencies in facilitating contacts with key managerial and professional people in the community.

Activities of other women's service groups will vary by social class, religious affiliation, age and marital status of the members.

990 Miscellaneous Organizations

Environmental Factors		Social-Psychological Factors	
Indoor		Aesthetic	Utilitarian
No specific environment		Pre-patterned	
Modicum of space		Abstract	Concrete
Requires little or no equipment		Group effort	
Equipment normally at hand		Structured	
		Supervised	
		Opportunity for recognition	

Cost of equipment and supplies: 1972 price range
Fraternity and Sorority dues - $15.00-200.00 /year or /semester

Impairment Limitations

blind	+	balance	+	hands impaired:	1	2
low vision	+	seizures	+	reaching	+	+
hearing	S1	aphasia:		handling	+	+
speech	S1	receptive	S1, 2	fingering	+	+
retardation	S1, S2	expressive	S1, 2	feeling	+	+
memory	S1	mixed	S1, 2	no hands +		
impaired:						
stooping	+	wheel chair	+	bed patient	S3	
kneeling	+	semi-ambulant	+	respiratory	+	
crouching	+	Class III heart	+	Energy Expenditure in		
crawling	+	Class IV heart	S3	METS: 1.2-4.4		

S1 exclude toastmaster's club
S2 exclude honor societies, college fraternities and sororities, professional organizations
S3 may maintain some organizational contacts by telephone

M1 check access to buildings via ramps and elevators and suitable toilet facilities

990 Miscellaneous Organizations

991 Honor societies

DD: 371.852 LC: LB 3602

Academic honor societies serve a dual purpose: they allow the academic community to recognize and encourage intellectual achievements, and they allow the members of the society to make social contacts with others of similar intellectual capabilities. Both of these functions are important, the second extremely so.

The adolescent who excels intellectually often finds himself rejected by the majority of his peer group, especially if he tends to be introverted and does not possess exceptional leadership ability or athletic talents. In an honor society, this type of student can find others who share his interests, with whom he can be open without fear of ridicule, and he can sharpen his wits through discussion and debate with others of high intellectual capabilities.

Almost conversely, for the high achiever with an over-developed ego, an honor society can be humbling. The eight-day wonder suddenly finds himself with a group who will not automatically or even quickly acknowledge his superiority and among whom he may not even be superior (gack!). Although this kind of experience may be frightening at first, it can be very helpful in terms of establishing perspective about capabilities and roles in society.

Although there is undeniably a certain amount of intellectual snobbery connected with honor societies, the main thrust, at least within the society, tends to be democratic. The superior individual finds a peer group, among whom he is no longer superior; no matter what the social standing of various members of the society, all come together as equals or near-equals in the intellectual quest.

Academic honor societies function chiefly through high schools and colleges, although college groups, especially, may have active graduate or alumni branches. Honor societies often engage in service projects, which give the members opportunities to work together. Tutoring underprivileged youth is a favorite project in these socially-conscious times.

An exception to the school-oriented nature of these groups is the organization called Mensa, an international association whose sole criterion for admission is very high intelligence. In addition to providing a meeting ground for people of high intellectual calibre (members often collaborate on projects or use each other as resource people), Mensa considers one of its chief purposes to be providing a homogeneously high-intelligence group to be available for research of various types.

992-995

992 Investment clubs

DD: 332.6 LC: HG 4530

Members of an investment club are drawn together by the fascination of trying to make money through investments. They are dependent upon each other because the capital of any one individual is usually not large enough to permit any diversification of funds, whereas the pooled capital of all the members may make this feasible. It is essentially a form of gambling in which the members of the group are united against an outside opponent, the vagaries of the stock market, rather than being pitted against each other as in a poker club. This makes it a desireable activity for individuals who enjoy gambling but do not enjoy competition against friends.

993 Fraternities and sororities (college-affiliated)

DD: 371.85 LC: LB 3602

Membership in fraternities and sororities by reason of longevity of membership, living arrangements, ritual and symbolism are among the most closely knit secondary groups and in some instances should probably be classified as a primary group. Psychologically, they have strong impact on the lives of their members because the age of participation (18-22) is one of heightened sensitivity to interpersonal relations. The values of some fraternities and sororities have supported a cult of raising the social prestige of the organization and its members through pretense and affectation rather than solid achievement which has in some instances caused the organizations to be viewed with distrust.

994 Lodges and fraternal organizations (non-college-affiliated), e.g., Moose, Eagles Club, Shriners, etc.

DD: 366-369 LC: BV 950-970, HD 2341-2346

Although all organizations have social interchange as a covert reason for existing, lodges and fraternal organizations are more overtly committed to the social goals of having fun together as a social experience. There are also the usual prestige opportunities for individuals in holding office and in passing various ceremonial grade levels.

995 Organizations for the handicapped, e.g., the paraplegia association

DD: 361-362 LC: LC 1041-7, HV 1-4959

Members of these organizations are closely drawn together by their common impairment. Like sex and race, their identity is sometimes biologically determined. Whether they were impaired genetically, at birth, in early childhood or not until recently will make a substantial difference in their identification with the organization including sometimes a considerable resentment of it. Unlike the identity-seeking of minority groups and Women's Lib, as yet there does not seem to have arisen among these groups any publically proclaimed positive identity. There are no announced claims to positive virtues such as "because we have suffered we have more insight" or "because we need more help ourselves we offer more help to our fellow members" or "because we cannot get around we are able to devote more time to such valuable activities as reading, writing arts, crafts and music." Except for the organizations for the blind, the organizations themselves generate little public demand for better opportunities for their members.

996 Professional organizations, e.g., The American Chemical Society, American Psychological Association, etc.

DD: 366-369 LC: QD 1, AS

Professional organizations have mixed vocational and avocational purposes. In addition to their utility for helping individuals make useful work-related contacts, keep up-dated on professional information, obtain professional visibility via serving in official positions, many friendships develop from these contacts. By increasing interpersonal interaction among people with similar interests, background and occupation, the likelihood of the development of close friendships is increased. The professional organization may change from a vocational to avocational activity for individuals when they retire. They may still enjoy the contacts and information about new things going on in the profession even after they are no longer actively practicing the profession.

997 Toastmaster's clubs

DD: 808.51 LC: PN 6340-6348

Individuals in these groups have a rather unique relationship with the group and with the other members. The function of toastmaster's clubs is improvement of public speaking. Each member is given an opportunity to speak in front of the group, after which the group constructively criticizes his performance. The group is essential to the individual in that every speaker needs an audience to practice on. Members also learn from observing the performance of other members. Meetings are frequently lunch or dinner meetings.

998 Veterans' groups, e.g., The American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, etc.

DD: 369.11-.18 LC: HS

The bond among members of these groups is past shared experience. Because of the monolithic bureaucracy of each of the branches of the military, much of military life within that branch is the same. In the Army, the barracks are the same, role positions and the required role performance in the standard basic unit of organization, the Army Company, is the same, hence every Army veteran can strongly identify with jokes and stories about Army life.

Somewhat different from most organizations, the individual's identity in the organization is secured by what he has been rather than what he is now. Hence, individuals such as alcoholics who are not functioning effectively are still acceptable within the organization on the basis of what they have been, a status which can never be taken away from them as long as they adhere to the shared values of the organization.